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REVIEWS

The Writings of George Washington; being his Correspondence, Addresses, Messages, and other Papers, Official and Private, &c., with a Life of the Author. By Jared Sparks. 12 vols. 8vo. London, J. M. Campbell.

THIS important national work is now complete, and the anticipations expressed long since in our notice of the first volume (No. 326) have been fully realized. The labour of making the collection must have been immense. Some idea of its extent may be formed from the statement, that the original papers, including both Washington's own letters and those received by him, amount to more than 200 folio volumes. Then there were all the extant records of the old congress in MS., the archives of all the original thirteen States of the union, the private collections of all the influential or intelligent persons, who had preserved anything worth, or perhaps not worth, looking over. Again, such a work was not to be written without European investigations—more than 600 French official despatches relating to the subject were, we understand, submitted to the author in Paris. Under such a burthen of preparation as this, ordinary industry might have sunk exhausted, without adding the necessity of reading and studying everything in print which could be considered correlative with the more immediate authorities, or conducive to the complete comprehension of the latter. However, the work is done, and done well. The Life, which accompanies it, is, to us, the least interesting portion of it. We admit the general impartiality, the candour, and the judgment of the writer, but it is, and perhaps necessarily, too abstract and too bald—a mere guide as it were to the true Life which exists in the accompanying documents. A review of the life of Washington, in all its relations and remote consequences, is too vast to be grappled with in a journal like ours; but it may not be without interest if we give a summary recapitulation of the more notable points in the career and character of that illustrious man, having reference particularly, not to the *état* hitherto attached to them, but to their recondit bearings, as a disinterested observer may be imagined to mark them at this distance of time and place.

The name of Washington is a rare one in this country, as we are told it is also in the United States. Mr. Sparks, following in the trail of the late Sir Isaac Heard, comes to the conclusion that the family were originally from the north. In the thirteenth century there was, and indeed there is now, in Durham, a manor of Washington, and here it is believed was seated the original stock of all who bear the name. We know not that it can at all affect the question, but Mr. Sparks does not appear to be aware that there is also a Washington in Sussex. However, three hundred years ago—in 1538,—a Lawrence Washington was settled in Northamptonshire, and served the office of Mayor of Northampton. Two of this gentleman's great-grandsons emigrated to Virginia about 1657, and became planters. The grandson of the younger married twice, and by the second lady had six children, of whom George was the eldest, being born in 1730. His father, who died when George was but ten years old, was a rich and respectable

planter. The education of all the children devolved on the mother, an uncommonly intelligent and spirited woman. She executed her task most discreetly, and Mr. Sparks pays her a just compliment for training up the "Father of his country" that was to be, in the way he should go. She died, at an advanced age, while her distinguished son was President of the Union, and calling him "a good boy" to the last.

Education was not at that time so well provided for in the New World as in the Old. Washington, therefore, got but indifferent instruction at a common school. Here, it is said, he indulged freely in athletic and military exercises, of which he was always fond, gaining at the same time a good name among his comrades for his judgment, honesty, and manly demeanour. His MS. books, from the time he was thirteen, are yet preserved, and show these traits very forcibly; they include 'Rules of Behaviour' and 'Forms of Business,' of an uncommonly mature character, though formed at this early age. He chiefly applied himself at school to surveying, in which he made himself very perfect and adroit. Several quires of paper, filled with his figures and diagrams, remain, and among them we find laid down all the land contiguous to the school house. At plan-drawing he was always dexterous, and this afterwards proved serviceable, as did his general accuracy in business. He studied no foreign language: even the French he never learned to speak. In his own tongue, indeed, he was chiefly self-taught.

At fourteen, some of his relatives got him a midshipman's commission in the Royal Navy, and this he would willingly have accepted, but his mother objected. He resided a year or two with a brother at Mount Vernon (named from the admiral, a family friend). Here the surveying was again practised. He now became intimate with Lord Fairfax and his brothers, English cavaliers and scholars, settled as planters in Virginia; his lordship was an Oxford man, and wrote some papers in the *Spectator*; William had been Chief Justice of the Bahamas; thus motley was the Provincial Society at that time. The former owned immense tracts of wild land in the rich Alleghany valleys, and Washington,—such even then was his reputation,—was intrusted with the survey of them, though only sixteen years of age. One of the young Fairfaxes went with him. The task was arduous. We have seen letters of Washington's, written at this period (Mr. Sparks does not insert them), in which he describes himself as "camping out" for weeks together, lying down in his rude cabin at night with his feet to the fire and a buffalo-skin for a pillow. The work was ably finished, and led to more; he continued surveying for three years: by this time he stood so well with the public as to be named by the governor to a military command, with the rank of major, in the force raised against the Indians, being now but nineteen. Soon after, he lost a half-brother, and was left with the charge of his family and large estates, including Mount Vernon, which finally, though not at this period, came to himself. Here, again, his business faculties were severely tasked. In 1753 the French began to encroach on the English boundaries in the west, and here was a new theatre for his training; for more than twenty years from this date till the Revolution, Mr. Sparks shows how severe,

yet how strangely fortunate, so to speak, was the apprenticeship Washington may be said to have served for the great after-work of his life. The governor now selected him for a mission into the wilderness to warn the French to withdraw. This was at the time a prodigious undertaking. The distance to the French post was 560 miles. The journey would now be accomplished probably in three or four days; Washington, though making all possible haste, was a fortnight in getting to Will's Creek, still in Virginia, and then twenty-seven days more to the end of his journey. Of course he became well acquainted with the country, encountered numerous Indians, made some useful acquaintances, and, above all, inured himself to habits of privation and severe toil. The errand was executed to the entire satisfaction of the governor, and the return tour safely accomplished, though not without many dangers. Imagine this first President of the Union in the wilderness—on foot—with a single companion—making his bed on the snow, with no covering but a blanket. They come to the Alleghany river, expecting to cross it on the ice, but this resource fails:—

"There was no way of getting over," says Major Washington, "but on a raft; which we set about with but one poor hatchet, and finished just after sunset. This was a whole day's work. We next got it launched, and went on board of it; then set off. But before we were half way over, we were jammed in the ice in such a manner, that we expected every moment our raft would sink, and ourselves perish. I put out my setting-pole to try to stop the raft, that the ice might pass by; when the rapidity of the stream threw it with so much violence against the pole, that it jerked me out into ten feet water. But I fortunately saved myself by catching hold of one of the raft logs. Notwithstanding all our efforts we could not get the raft to either shore, but were obliged, as we were near an island, to quit our raft, and make to it."

"This providential escape from most imminent danger was not the end of their calamities. They were thrown upon a desert island; the weather was intensely cold; Mr. Gist's hands and feet were frozen; and their sufferings through the night were extreme. A gleam of hope appeared with the dawn of morning. Between the island and the eastern bank of the river, the ice had congealed so hard as to bear their weight. They crossed over without accident, and the same day reached a trading-post recently established by Mr. Frazier, near the spot where eighteen months afterwards was fought the memorable battle of the Monongahela."

Getting home, however, after eleven weeks' absence, he is appointed to the chief command of the force raised for the Western service. This being afterwards much increased, he served as Lieut.-Colonel, under one Fry. Prodigious difficulties are encountered on the march: roads and bridges were to be made—the forest felled—swamps filled. Provisions failed too. Finally, they meet a French force, and a skirmish ensues, in which the latter are beaten—remarkable, as the first encounter in the long war which was destined to follow. Great trouble subsequently ensued with his own troops, who were ill paid and provided. This, again, was but a prelude to the same trials, on a greater scale, during the revolution; and here was the experience gained by which the latter, formidable as they proved, were sustained. Another action occurs—forts are built, Indians engaged;—all in the way of practice. The success

of the campaign was not signal, but Washington's conduct was the subject of general admiration. He was always accustomed so to act, as even in adversity to lose no reputation.

Another season, we find him a volunteer in Braddock's expedition, with a Colonel's rank. The unfortunate result is well known. Washington's plans were rejected; the army fell into an ambuscade; the commander was killed, and the remainder of his force drawn off by the young Virginian.

"Captains Orme and Morris, the two other aides-de-camp, were wounded and disabled, and the duty of distributing the general's orders devolved on him alone. He rode in every direction, and was a conspicuous mark for the enemy's sharpshooters. 'By the all-powerful dispensations of Providence,' said he, in a letter to his brother, 'I have been protected beyond all human probability or expectation; for I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me, yet I escaped unhurt, although death was levelling my companions on every side of me.' So bloody a contest has rarely been witnessed. The number of officers in the engagement was 86, of whom 26 were killed, and 37 wounded. The killed and wounded of the privateers amounted to 714. On the other hand, the enemy's loss was small. Their force amounted at least to 850 men, of whom 600 were Indians. According to the returns, not more than 40 were killed. They fought in deep ravines, concealed by the bushes, and the balls of the English passed over their heads."

It is related, that when, fifteen years after this battle, Washington went westward a second time on an exploring tour to the Ohio river,—

"A company of Indians came to them with an interpreter, at the head of whom was an aged and venerable chief. This personage made known to them by the interpreter, that, hearing Colonel Washington was in that region, he had come a long way to visit him, adding, that, during the battle of the Monongahela he had singled him out as a conspicuous object, fired his rifle at him many times, and directed his young warriors to do the same, but to his utter astonishment none of their balls took effect. He was then persuaded, that the youthful hero was under the special guardianship of the Great Spirit, and ceased to fire at him any longer. He was now come to pay homage to the man, who was the particular favourite of Heaven, and who could never die in battle."

This anecdote rests on the authority of Dr. Craik, who was intimate with Washington all his lifetime. Other curious details of this sadly celebrated affair of Burgoyne's, Mr. Sparks has derived from persons who were engaged in it; and there were at least two such, he tells us, in Pennsylvania 75 years after the battle!

It is a good proof of Washington's rank in public esteem, that after this expedition 3000 were granted him by the legislature, for his "gallant behaviour and losses," and that he was at once made Commander-in-Chief of the Virginian forces. There is scarcely so striking an instance on record of advancement, not merely in spite of disaster, but by dint of it,—that is, by virtue of the sterling qualities it brought out—qualities, indeed, in which his strength lay—heroic perseverance, self-possession, high integrity, and, above all, what Mr. Sparks justly calls an "incomparable judgment." This was always the greatness of Washington; not the brilliancy of any one trait in his character, but the rare combination and harmonious co-operation of all. Nothing was wanting which was necessary to true greatness; and the balance was exquisite and complete. Look at the practical test of this character. It may excite little enthusiasm at first blush, but how does it bear examination?—how does it come out on trial? No man ever undertook greater things than he did, yet he undertook nothing, not one thing, in which he did not succeed; and he never violated, as the historian justly observes, a single principle of honour, justice, or the high-

est dignity of man. What can be greatness, if not this? Why institute a comparison between such a man and Napoleon Bonaparte? The latter was a great general, no doubt, and he was more or less great in other things; but he was a *great man* only to his flatterers—a few sincere enthusiasts—and a contemporary coterie. Will his title as such be recognized by posterity? Washington's name has risen on the world like the morning sun, growing more and more brilliant, and giving light and joy to the whole human race. The comet career of Napoleon is already past. The recollection of it is fast fading; and the time will soon come when few will remember him but with associations of the "pestilence and war" which he shook from his "horrid hair."

Washington's character was now so matured, and his reputation so diffused, that the public began almost to regard him with a kind of mysterious respect, as being reserved for some unknown, but signal and beneficent destiny. It was now, it appears, "that the accomplished and eloquent Samuel Davies pronounced the celebrated encomium in a single sentence, which has often been quoted as prophetic. After praising the zeal and courage, which had been shown by the Virginian troops, the preacher added, 'As a remarkable instance of this, I may point out to the public that heroic youth, Colonel Washington, whom I cannot but hope Providence has hitherto preserved in so signal a manner for some important service to his country.'"

We see Washington, now but twenty-three, at the head of the Virginian forces. We see him overcoming, too, the difficulties of that station, especially the want of proper discipline in the provincial militia, and all by mere force of reason and perseverance. It is curious to notice the chief source of these troubles. It was the same then with the Americans as now; the same on the Virginian as on the Canadian line—in the colonies as in the union. As Washington said, the people were "so tenacious of their liberty, as not to invest power where interest and policy so unanswerably demanded it." Here is the whole history of the late disturbance—of the principal weakness of the American government at all times. The people are too jealous of it: they restrict its agency, its discretion, its executive strength—a better fault, no doubt, than indifference or servility would be; but yet a fault, and one which, we perceive, their wiser men of all parties now begin, with Washington, to acknowledge, and, what is better, reform.

Washington has been, by some writers, accounted a man of little sensibility. They mistake his self-control for coldness: and there could not be a greater mistake. No man was more alive to the nicest points of feeling. His sense of honour, for example, of military honour, was most keen. There was a Capt. Dagworthy who, as a "regular," though of inferior rank, claimed precedence of him. Washington would not submit to it. He always insisted both on rigid discipline in the army, and strict justice in all things. He laid the matter before the provincial authorities: they feared some collision with higher powers, and blinked the question. At length, he got it referred to General Shirley, the Commander in Chief; and it shows his earnestness, that, in the depth of winter, he at once undertook a journey to see the General at Boston, the distance being 500 miles, and the whole tour (another curious reminiscence of travel) occupying about seven weeks. The affair was settled to his satisfaction. At another time, he resigned his commission on account of some irregular appointment, which he thought affected his honour, and retired into private life. On a later occasion, unjust rumours were circulated, prejudicial to him and his officers. This he took deeply to heart; but such censures only

drew forth fresh proofs of the esteem he enjoyed. One of the leading members of the legislature wrote to him—

"From my constant attendance in the House, I can with great truth say, I never heard your conduct questioned. Whenever you are mentioned, it is with the greatest respect. Your orders and instructions appear in a light worthy of the most experienced officer. I can assure you, that a very great majority of the House prefer you to any other person."

Colonel Fairfax, his early patron, and a member of the governor's Council, wrote in terms still more soothing. "Your endeavours in the service and defence of your country must redound to your honour; therefore do not let any unavoidable interruptions sicken your mind in the attempts you may pursue. Your good health and fortune are the toast of every table. Among the Romans, such a general acclamation and public regard, shown to any of their chiefs, were always esteemed a high honour and gratefully accepted."

The Speaker of the House said that all the hopes of the country were fixed on him! and Washington was at that time but twenty-seven years of age. We need scarcely remark, that his duties continued to be most arduous. At the close of 1757, indeed, he broke down under them, and was confined at home four months with illness. A year afterwards, he distinguished himself in the expedition which ended in the capture of Fort Duquesne. At the close of that campaign—the object of the war being, in degree, accomplished by the possession of Ohio—he retired into private life, after a severe service of five years. Speaking of Washington's share in these struggles, and their result, so far as he was concerned, Mr. Sparks observes:—

"While engaged in the last campaign, Colonel Washington had been elected a representative to the House of Burgesses, in Virginia, from Frederic county. Having determined to quit the military line, and being yet inclined to serve his country in a civil capacity, this choice of the people was peculiarly gratifying to him. As this was the first time he had been proposed for the popular suffrages, his friends urged him to leave the army for a few days, and repair to Winchester, where the election was to be held. But, regarding his duties in the field as outweighing every other consideration, he remained at his post, and the election was carried without his personal solicitation or influence. There were four candidates, and he was chosen by a large majority over all his competitors. The success was beyond his most sanguine anticipations. One of his friends wrote to him immediately after the polls were closed; 'The punctual discharge of every trust, your humane and equitable treatment of each individual, and your ardent zeal for the common cause, have gained your point with credit; as your friends could, with the greatest warmth and truth, urge the worth of those noble endowments and principles, as well as your superior interest both here and in the House.' Considering the command, which he had been obliged to exercise in Frederic County for near five years, and the restraints, which the exigency of circumstances required him occasionally to put upon the inhabitants, this result was deemed a triumphant proof of his abilities, address, and power to win the affections and confidence of the people."

What a school was this on the Virginian frontiers, and among western wilds! And what was the result of such a training as manifested twenty years after! Let us look forward thus much. Behold him, in the winter of 1777-8, at Valley Forge. Here his wife joined him in February, and writing "to Mrs. Mercy Warren, the historian of the revolution, she said, 'The General's apartment is very small; he has had a log cabin built to dine in, which has made our quarters much more tolerable than they were at first.'"

The next winter was more comfortable; but we probably see, in the following note to the Surgeon-General, inviting him to dinner, a specimen of the General's greatest luxuries. He says—

"I have to dine with bound to caption, ed, I will is large en ocular pi covered, the purpos "Since had a ha the head the foot; percepti has a mi the case dishes of centre-di tance be without late he h that app in the vi applies, i ladies ca submit to iron (no shall be yours." In fac of Wash years' p previous the tria Even was one dote m feet th portion "A p ter had Mount More to not r mac in s cure pl ration. Washi rection approach push it from ra took de tation, canoe, inflicted again c. Besi cises, h charac known "H season, or thre in pur gentler happen favouri bles in made of var cularly senson Ches quality and of The occas of ple thence "A Ohio forest, gions, to exp ments

"I have asked Mrs. Cochran and Mrs. Livingston to dine with me to-morrow; but am I not in honour bound to apprise them of their fare? As I hate deception, even where the imagination only is concerned, I will. It is needless to premise, that my table is large enough to hold the ladies. Of this they had ocular proof yesterday. To say how it is usually covered, is rather more essential; and this shall be the purport of my letter.

"Since our arrival at this happy spot, we have had a ham, sometimes a shoulder of bacon, to grace the head of the table; a piece of roast beef adorns the foot; and a dish of beans, or greens, almost imperceptible, decorates the centre. When the cook has a mind to cut a figure, which I presume will be the case to-morrow, we have two beef-steak pies, or dishes of crabs, in addition, one on each side of the centre-dish, dividing the space and reducing the distance between dish and dish to about six feet, which without them would be near twelve feet apart. Of late he has had the surprising sagacity to discover, that apples will make pies; and it is a question, if, in the violence of his efforts, we do not get one of apples, instead of having both of beef-steaks. If the ladies can put up with such entertainment, and will submit to partake of it on plates, once tin but now iron (not become so by the labour of scouring), I shall be happy to see them; and am, dear Doctor, yours."

In fact, the mere physical and personal powers of Washington were severely tried in this seven years' war; and his constitution, without the previous discipline, could never have sustained the trial.

Even the life he led on his own plantation was one of preparation, as the following anecdote may explain,—premising that he was six feet three inches in height, and stout in proportion :—

"A person of lawless habits and reckless character had frequently entered upon the grounds near Mount Vernon, and shot ducks and other game. More than once he had been warned to desist, and not to return. It was his custom to cross the Potomac in a canoe, and ascend the creeks to some obscure place, where he could be concealed from observation. One day, hearing the discharge of a musket, Washington mounted his horse, and rode in the direction of the sound. The intruder discovered his approach, and had just time to gain the canoe and push it from the shore, when Washington emerged from the bushes at a distance of a few yards. The man raised his gun, cocked it, pointed it at him, and took deliberate aim; but, without a moment's hesitation, he rode into the water, seized the prow of the canoe, drew it to land, disarmed his antagonist, and inflicted on him a chastisement, which he never again chose to run the hazard of encountering."

Besides these irregular and unexpected exercises, he delighted in the manliest sports. His character as a sportsman is not generally known :—

"His chief diversion was the chase. At the proper season, it was not unusual for him to go out two or three times in a week with horses, dogs and horns, in pursuit of foxes, accompanied by a small party of gentlemen, either his neighbours, or such visitors as happened to be at Mount Vernon. * * Another favourite exercise was fowling. His youthful rambles in the woods, on his surveying expeditions, had made him familiar with the use of his gun. Game of various kinds abounded on his plantations, particularly the species of wild duck, which at certain seasons resorts in great numbers to the waters of the Chesapeake, and is so much esteemed for its superior quality. He was expert in the art of duck-shooting, and often practised it."

The same vigorous spirit was displayed on all occasions. In 1770 we find him making a sort of pleasure trip on horseback to Pittsburgh, and thence 300 miles down the Ohio, in a canoe :—

"At that time there were no inhabitants on the Ohio below Pittsburgh, except the natives of the forest. A few traders had wandered into those regions, and land speculators had sent out emissaries to explore the country, but no permanent settlements had been formed. He was attended down

the river by William Crawford, a person accustomed to the woods, and a part of the way by Colonel Croghan, distinguished for his knowledge of Indian affairs. The voyage was fatiguing and somewhat hazardous, as they were exposed without shelter to the inclemencies of the weather, and no one of the party was experienced in the navigation of the stream. At night they landed and encamped. Occasionally they walked through the woods, leaving the canoe in charge of the oarsmen. They were thus enabled to inspect the lands, and form a judgment of the soil. Washington was also gratified to meet several of his former Indian friends, who, hearing of his journey, came to see him at different places. Among others, he recognised a chief, who had gone with him to the fort on French Creek, sixteen years before. They all greeted him with much ceremonious respect, making speeches according to their manner, welcoming him to their country, exhibiting their usual tokens of friendship and hospitality, and expressing a desire to maintain a pacific intercourse with their white neighbours of Virginia.

"After arriving at the mouth of the Great Kenhawa, he ascended that river about fourteen miles, and examined the lands in the vicinity. He had an opportunity, likewise, to practise his favourite amusement of hunting. Buffaloes, deer, turkeys, ducks, and other wild game, were found in great abundance. Pleased with the situation, aspect, and resources of the country, he selected various tracts of land, which were ultimately surveyed and appropriated to fulfil the pledges to the army."

Mr. Sparks shows that Washington acquired, on these occasions, a vast deal of useful knowledge, as well as discipline. He early formed a comprehensive and just estimate of the worth of the great western country, which afterwards appeared in his strenuous recommendation of the immense system of improvements which have since been executed, or are now going on. Among these he particularly pointed out the importance of that connexion between the coast and the lakes, effected by the Erie Canal. With the Indian tribes, too, and with all classes of his own countrymen, he was completing a most useful acquaintance. All this was to come into play on a great scale. The *denouement* was yet mysterious, but the development of events and character continually went on.

So of his practice in the military sphere. It was not merely good soldiery, or even good generalship, he needed, but much more. He was destined to be most severely tried by the difficulty of getting or keeping an army together at all,—a condition of things for which the circumstances, habits, and feelings of the Americans, were, in almost every respect, most unfavourable. Whoever reads Washington's correspondence with Congress, during the war, will understand this—and nobody otherwise can. Take a specimen, at Boston, even in the first heat of 1775 :—

"An incident is related as having occurred while he was in the Convention for forming the Constitution, which was probably suggested by his experience during the war. A member proposed to introduce a clause into the constitution, limiting a standing army to *five thousand* men. Washington observed, that he should have no objection to such a clause, if it were so amended as to provide, that no enemy should presume to invade the United States with more than *three thousand*. * *

"When General Washington complained to Governor Trumbull of the extraordinary conduct of the Connecticut troops, the latter replied; 'There is great difficulty to support liberty, to exercise government, and maintain subordination, and at the same time to prevent the operation of licentious and leveling principles, which many very easily imbibed. The pulse of a New England man beats high for liberty; his engagement in the service he thinks purely voluntary; therefore, when the time of enlistment is out, he thinks himself not holden without further engagement. This was the case in the last war. I greatly fear its operation amongst the soldiers of the other colonies, as I am sensible this is the genius

and spirit of our people.' Another consideration had great weight, perhaps greater than all the rest. The men expected a bounty. A soldier's pay did not satisfy them, as they could obtain better wages in other employments, without the fatigues and privations of a camp. Congress had declared against bounties, and they could not be offered, unless the colonies should choose to do it individually on their own account.

"At the end of the year, when the old army was dissolved, the whole number of the new establishment was 9650. More than 1000 of these men were absent on furloughs, which it had been necessary to grant as a condition of reenlistment. This result was peculiarly discouraging. 'It is easier to conceive than describe,' said General Washington, 'the situation of my mind for some time past, and my feelings under our present circumstances. Search the volumes of history through, and I much question whether a case similar to ours is to be found; namely, to maintain a post against the flower of the British troops for six months together, without powder, and then to have one army disbanded and another to be raised within the same distance of a reinforced enemy.'"

These were the difficulties Washington had to contend against, and here was his real triumph. He accomplished little by *coup-de-main*, experiments, surprises, eccentricities, or brilliant outbursts of exertion or of genius, on particular occasions. He relied on general weight of character and reputation, and was willing to wait the result of it.

Mr. Sparks gives a very just account of his habits as a member of the legislature; but we have a glimpse of him at a parish meeting in his own neighbourhood, which curiously sustains the foregoing theoretical sketch :—

"The old church was falling to ruin, and it was resolved that another should be built. Several meetings were held, and a warm dispute arose respecting its location, the old one being remote from the centre, and inconveniently situated for many of the parishioners. A meeting for settling the question was finally held. George Mason, who led the party that adhered to the ancient site, made an eloquent harangue, in which he appealed with great effect to the sensibilities of the people, conjuring them not to desert the spot consecrated by the bones of their ancestors and the most hallowed associations. Mr. Massey said every one present seemed moved by this discourse, and, for the moment, he thought there would not be a dissenting voice. Washington then rose, and drew from his pocket a roll of paper, containing an exact survey of Truro Parish, on which was marked the site of the old church, the proposed site of the new one, and the place where each parishioner resided. He spread this map before the audience, explained it in a few words, and then added, that it was for them to determine, whether they would be carried away by an impulse of feeling, or act upon the obvious principles of reason and justice. The argument, thus confirmed by ocular demonstration, was conclusive, and the church was erected on the new site."

Of the delicacy and high honour of Washington we have spoken before, but an illustration appears in his conduct as commander of the army. During the whole contest he received no pay for his services. During his whole public career he made great actual sacrifices of property, yet no authority could prevail on him to accept of the smallest remuneration. The legislature of Virginia, in 1785, tried hard, by every device, to get him to accept of 150 shares in a Canal Company, the existence of which was due to himself, and really worth from 5,000*l.* to 10,000*l.* But the most he would consent to, was, to accept the appropriation on condition of being allowed to devote the profit to *public objects*, at his discretion,—and this he did. Washington College is in this way largely indebted to him. He left a liberal sum, also, towards founding a great National University, in the capital; one of his favourite schemes, which is yet destined, we think, to be realized at no distant

day. How little his equanimity was ever distracted by the temptations of office or power, is well known. Mr. Sparks discloses a combination, of some power, which was formed in the army, just after the surrender of Cornwallis, with the view of getting the Commander to assume monarchical power; and the notice *he* took of it was conclusive. In fact, he always preferred private to public life. The day of retirement was to him one of joy. The late Bishop White used to relate this anecdote:—

"On the day before he [President Washington] retired from office, a large company dined with him. Among them were the foreign ministers and their ladies, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mr. Jefferson, and other conspicuous persons of both sexes. During the dinner much hilarity prevailed; but, on the removal of the cloth, it was put an end to by the President, certainly without design. Having filled his glass, he addressed the company with a smile, as nearly as can be recollected in the following words: 'Ladies and gentlemen, this is the last time I shall drink your health as a public man. I do it with sincerity, wishing you all possible happiness.' There was an end of all pleasantry. He, who gives this relation, accidentally directed his eye to the lady of the British minister, Mrs. Liston, and tears were running down her cheeks."

Marshall's fine sketch of his farewell to his comrades, at the end of the war, is also quoted in the work before us:—

"This affecting interview took place on the 4th of December. At noon, the principal officers of the army assembled at Frances's tavern, soon after which, their beloved commander entered the room. His emotions were too strong to be concealed. Filling a glass, he turned to them and said, 'With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you; I most devoutly wish, that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy, as your former ones have been glorious and honourable.' Having drank, he added, 'I cannot come to each of you to take my leave, but shall be obliged if each of you will come and take me by the hand.' General Knox, being nearest, turned to him. Washington, incapable of utterance, grasped his hand, and embraced him. In the same affectionate manner he took leave of each succeeding officer. The tear of manly sensibility was in every eye; and not a word was articulated to interrupt the dignified silence, and the tenderness of the scene. Leaving the room, he passed through the corps of light infantry, and walked to White Hall, where a barge waited to convey him to Paulus Hook. The whole company followed in mute and solemn procession, with dejected countenances, testifying feelings of delicious melancholy, which no language can describe. Having entered the barge, he turned to the company, and, waving his hat, bade them a silent adieu. They paid him the same affectionate compliment; and, after the barge had left them, returned in the same solemn manner to the place where they had assembled."

Who can charge Washington with a want of sensibility, that reads this passage? An attempt has been made to raise a prejudice against him as a slave holder: it is enough to say, in regard to this silly charge, that he lived in a community and at a time when no exception was made to the institution;—that he was otherwise than a most kind master, nobody pretends. So long as he lived, he took care of his dependents according to his best discretion: and the following passage from his Will indicates their subsequent disposal. It will appropriately conclude our notice of this the greatest and the best of men:—

"Upon the decease of my wife, it is my will and desire that all the slaves whom I hold in my own right shall receive their freedom. To emancipate them during her life would, though earnestly wished by me, be attended with such insuperable difficulties, on account of their intermixture by marriage with the dower negroes, as to excite the most painful sensations, if not disagreeable consequences to the latter, while both descriptions are in the occupancy of the same proprietor; it not being in my power, under the tenure by which the dower negroes are held, to

manumit them. And whereas, among those who will receive freedom according to this devise, there may be some, who, from old age or bodily infirmities, and others, who, on account of their infancy, will be unable to support themselves, it is my will and desire, that all, who come under the first and second description, shall be comfortably clothed and fed by my heirs while they live; and that such of the latter description as have no parents living, or, if living, are unable or unwilling to provide for them, shall be bound by the court until they shall arrive at the age of twenty-five years; and, in cases where no record can be produced, whereby their ages can be ascertained, the judgment of the court, upon its own view of the subject, shall be adequate and final. The negroes thus bound, are (by their masters or mistresses) to be taught to read and write, and to be brought up to some useful occupation, agreeably to the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, providing for the support of orphan and other poor children. And I do hereby expressly forbid the sale or transportation out of the said Commonwealth, of any slave I may die possessed of, under any pretence whatsoever."

History of the Great Reformation of the Sixteenth Century in Germany, Switzerland, &c.
By J. H. Merle d'Aubigné. D. Walther.

If ever revolution deserved the attention of mankind, it is that which took place in the church through the instrumentality of Luther and his colleagues. Since the apostolic age, when so great a portion of the world forsook Paganism for Christianity, none was ever so momentous. The causes which produced, the circumstances which accompanied it, are full of instruction. But neither are obvious to the generality of readers: they have been equally darkened by writers of both parties,—by those who adhered to, by those departed from, the ancient communion. If the fountain of all our information on this subject,—the writers of the age,—be thus polluted, the streams are still more so; for modern controversy has been little scrupulous in its choice of facts, or in the colouring it has given them: it has, indeed, surpassed the animosity of the original champions. Yet, if this be a misfortune, it is less so than we should have expected. Every man, Roman Catholic or Protestant, who wishes to obtain a sufficient knowledge of the Reformation, will not derive it from one class of writers only: he will consult both; and at every step be enabled to reconcile their conflicting statements.

From the situation of M. d'Aubigné,—that of evangelical preacher at Geneva,—we were naturally prepared for a strong religious bias; nor have we been disappointed. In his hands, the motives and actions of the Roman Catholics are rendered worse than they were,—and they were, we admit, bad enough,—whilst the extravagancies of Luther and his associates are entirely omitted. Still it is a book which cannot be read without interest. In the character of that celebrated reformer, there was so much of native magnanimity, of indomitable energy, of unrivalled genius, that we must admire, if we cannot love it. And in that of his companions there was something striking; while in the circumstances of their lives there was much of what has been denominated "the romance of real life." Of his *personal* life and character, however, we shall say little, having heretofore (Nos. 450, 451, 452,) entered fully into the subject.

The abominations which reigned in the Christian church at the close of the fifteenth century, were so monstrous as to defy belief, were they not attested by unexceptionable witnesses. Whoever has visited Leon, or Toledo, or Rheims, or Naples, or Rome, or even Cologne, has wondered at the impudence to which relic-mongery can ascend. But if he had lived at that period, he would have been still more astounded. The church of All Saints at Wittenberg could boast

of a genuine fragment of Noah's ark; a little soot from the furnace of the three children; some of the wood which once formed the crib of the infant Jesus; several hairs of St. Christopher's beard; a piece of the true cross; a remnant of the garment which Joseph left in the hands of Potiphar's wife; an ear of the ass on which Our Saviour rode into Jerusalem; and an infinity of other articles, all devoutly to be worshipped by the faithful. Schaffhausen, however, could beat this place hollow; for was there not,—*mirabile dictu!*—the very breath which St. Joseph blew on the mess of Nicodemus! But even Schaffhausen was obliged to hide his diminished head, when the sun of Wurtemberg arose,—Wurtemberg that could boast of a feather from one of the wings of Michael the Archangel!—all this for the *vulgar*, it may be said. True; but the vulgar constituted the population. There were not many, who, like honest John Heywood in this country, had the sense to despise, or the courage to ridicule, these absurdities. "The great toe of the Holy Trinity," which that most witty writer puts into the stock in trade of his Pardoner, is not a little more ridiculous than many of the relics we could mention.

So much for *belief*: *morals* were almost as bad. Who has not heard of the strange latitude allowed to the faithful on many great festivals in the year, especially at Easter? Yet how few have heard of the worst instances of this criminal toleration! One of the Easter buffoons, in the midst of his discourse, imitated the notes of the cuckoo, another of the goose, a third of a horse, a fourth of an ass. One related jocular stories,—generally indecent,—of tricks played by members of his own order; another justified roguery by the example of St. Peter, who, if ancient legends were true, one day cheated mine host in a way that would not have disgraced a London sharper. When stories of this kind were related of those whom the church delighted to honour, they had the same effect as those of the Pagans, in reference to the peccadillos of their gods,—they rendered lying, cheating, and fornication allowable. In many places, the priest paid to his diocesan a tax for permission to live with a mistress, and, in addition, for every child she bore him. And let not the reader suppose that this licence was granted to few: we have the authority of Erasmus for asserting the contrary. The parents of that celebrated man, however, were more conscientious than the generality of people in the same predicament.

"A man, full of vivacity and wit, named Gerard, a native of Gouda, in the Low Countries, formed an attachment to the daughter of a physician, named Margaret. The principles of the Gospel did not govern his life; or, to say the least, his passion silenced them. His parents, and nine brothers, urged him to enter into the Church. He fled, leaving Margaret on the point of becoming a mother, and repaired to Rome. The shame-struck Margaret gave birth to a son. Gerard heard nothing of it; and, some time afterwards, he received from his parents intelligence that she he loved was no more. Overwhelmed with grief, he took priest's orders, and devoted himself to the service of God. He returned to Holland, and, lo! Margaret was still living. She would never marry another; and Gerard remained faithful to his priest's vow. Their affection was concentrated on their infant son. His mother had taken the tenderest care of him. The father, after his return, sent him to school, when he was only four years old. He was not yet thirteen, when his master, Sinthemius of Deventer, embracing him one day with great joy, exclaimed: 'That child will attain the highest summits of learning.' This was Erasmus of Rotterdam. About this time his mother died; and shortly after his father, from grief, followed her."

The state of things in Italy was worse than in Germany. The danger which Luther incurred by reproving the luxury of some Benedictine monks in Lombardy, is well known. What,

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indeed, could be expected when such a man as Julius II. filled the pontifical throne?

"When the news was brought him that his army had been defeated by the French before Ravenna, he was reading his prayers; he threw the book on the floor, exclaiming with a dreadful oath, 'Well, now thou art become a Frenchman.—Is it thus thou guardest thy church!' Then, turning himself in the direction of the country to whose arms he thought to have recourse, he uttered these words, 'Holy Swiss! pray for us.'"

And what was the character of the inferior clergy?

"Luther said mass several times at Rome. He went through it with all the unction and dignity that such an act seemed to him to require. But how was the heart of the Saxon monk distressed, when he saw the profane and heartless formality with which the Roman clergy celebrated this Sacrament! The priests, on their part, laughed at his simplicity. One day, when he was officiating, he found that at the altar they had read seven masses while he was reading one. 'Quick! quick!' said one of the priests, 'send Our Lady her son back speedily;—thus implicitly alluding to the transubstantiation of the bread into the body and blood of Christ. Another time Luther had only got as far as the Gospel when the priest, who was at his side, had already finished the mass: 'Make haste, make haste!' whispered the latter; 'do have done with it.'"

As the truth of these anecdotes is not denied by Roman Catholics themselves, there is no room for scepticism, still less for the charge of uncharitableness.

In Germany, as in the rest of Christian Europe, there was a loud cry for reformation, even before the indulgences were preached to so fatal an extent. What need of repentance, what of prayer, what of spiritual or moral duties, when life eternal might be purchased for a florin? A poor shoemaker's wife did purchase a letter of indulgence for that sum, and soon afterwards died. Her husband, who was, we suppose, a reformer, refused to pay for masses for the repose of her soul. Why should he, seeing that if there were any virtue in the Pope's brief, and in the solemn asseverations of cardinals, bishops, and friars, she was gone to heaven? The curate of the place, however, (Hagenau) did not like to be thus defrauded of his mass dues; he could not understand why the Pope and the preachers should have all the money; and he cited Crispin to appear before the local judge, to answer the charge of impiety. "So your wife is dead!" cried the judge. "Yes!" replied the man of wax. "What have you done for her?" "Buried her, to be sure." "Have you had masses celebrated for her?" "Not I: she passed at once from earth to heaven!" "How do you know that?" "Know? well enough! Did not she buy a letter of indulgence? Here it is," added the shoemaker, as he pulled the greasy document from his pocket. The judge knew not what to say; but Crispin, quite undaunted, proceeded: "Gentlemen, one thing is clear: my wife is gone to heaven, or she is not. If she be not, then our holy father the Pope has swindled me out of a florin. If she be, then this priest is trying to swindle me!" and Crispin departed in triumph.

There is something mournfully picturesque in the description given by contemporary writers of the processions which accompanied the preaching of indulgences. The dealer rode in a fine carriage, drawn by fine horses, and was attended by three horsemen, besides menial servants. When the procession came near to any town, one of the number galloped forwards, and cried out, "Open your gates! the grace of God and the holy father is at hand!" The town was instantly in commotion. All, from the chief magistrate to the meanest beggar,—merchants, shopkeepers, artisans, military men, priests, monks, nuns, old and young, fell into rank and

file; and with banner displayed, with music playing, with bells ringing, and with lighted tapers in their hands, hastened to meet the dealer. "They could not," observes an eyewitness, "have given a better welcome to God himself!" Then all went to the church. Foremost of objects was the papal bull of grace, borne on a velvet or silken cushion, embroidered with gold. Next came a huge red cross, borne by the pedlar of indulgences. Then followed the motley group, chanting litanies or psalms, amidst clouds of incense and endless music. On reaching the church doors, the organ struck up a loud jubilate; the procession passed into the body of the building; the red cross was erected in front of the altar, and from it the papal arms were suspended. To this cross homage was devoutly made; while the pedlar in the pulpit extolled the efficacy of the mysterious brief, which remained on the cushion.

By far the most notable vender of indulgences was Tezel, a Dominican, whose morals were on a par with his impudence. This man had popular talents: he was a ready, sonorous preacher; he was intimately acquainted with the human heart; and these advantages, joined to his dignity as prior of his order, pointed him out as the fittest person to sell these indulgences: he was accordingly made chief commissioner, and his success at the different towns he visited was prodigious. From the pulpit he declared indulgences to be the most sublime of God's favours; they had saved more souls than the efforts of all the Apostles; they would atone for every sin, however heinous; they were effectual in regard to future, no less than past transgressions; they atoned for the dead no less than the living; and whoever suffered his relatives to remain in purgatory, when a little money would release them, was guilty of the worst crime. Hence a blow was struck at all repentance: contrition of heart was out of the question, when pardon could be obtained on terms so much easier. All, indeed, were not dupes. Many of the clergy looked with surprise, a few with horror, on this profanation of holy things. A rich widow of Magdeburg wanted absolution, and she repaired to Tezel, who demanded one hundred florins. She consented, and informed her confessor, who replied, "God pardons freely,—without money and without price!" He charged her, however, not to divulge his opinion; but it did reach Tezel, who declared that such a man ought to be excommunicated. And when, in any town or city, the inhabitants showed more reluctance to bring forward their money than suited his views, he openly threatened that, by removing the red cross, he would shut the gates of heaven, and extinguish the sun of grace, which yet shone so brightly.

Statements so monstrous would be utterly incredible, were they not virtually admitted by contemporary Roman Catholics. But in this world, good is perpetually educed from evil; and this preaching of indulgences was one of the chief causes of the reformation. There is reason to believe that they struck Luther with horror from the very first; and that, coupled with the impiety which he had witnessed in the capital of Christendom, they provoked his doubts as to the infallibility of the papal system. The effects of the indulgences were every day before his eyes; and as one of the authorized confessors of the people of Wittemberg, he perceived them more clearly than other men. While seated in the tribunal of penance, he was amazed to hear what crimes had been committed, and still more, that no contrition was felt for them. He refused to absolve, unless the criminals forsook their evil ways. They showed him their letters of impunity: no matter; he estimated them at their just value, viz., as so many pieces of waste paper. Being dismissed without absolution, and without

admission to the sacraments, the deluded purchasers complained to Tezel, who bellowed and threatened;—but Luther was undaunted: he openly preached against the pernicious traffic; he attacked the very foundation on which it rested; he denied the power of Pope or Church to remit the guilt of sin; and by his famous propositions, as everybody knows, rapidly produced the most gigantic change effected in this world since the origin of Christianity.

In contemplating the good effected by this Augustinian monk, we are pained to see the evil inseparable from it. The doctrines and maxims which he taught were, indeed, often most dangerous; but for further information on this subject, we refer to our former articles.

The volume before us embraces but a small period of Luther's exertions; it comes down only to the close of 1518,—to the mere commencement of the Reformation. If the same scale should continue to be observed, how many volumes more will be required to complete it? "It is the history of the Reformation in general," says the author, "that I propose to write: I intend to trace it among different nations." We doubt very much whether the English public will be prepared for a work so ample: however, there are many individuals,—and we believe the number is daily increasing,—who, like ourselves, are weary of meagre outlines, and who long for substantial reading. As we have already observed, the author has imparted interest to his subject. We blame him for his partialities; but we are hurried willingly along in his society. The worst of all his faults,—and a bad one it is,—is his pseudo-evangelism. He looks at every thing through the distorted medium of sectarianism. The truth is, his heart was more concerned in the present work than his head; he is the slave of his own impulses; and though his intentions are always good, and his feelings always sincere, they mislead him continually, and they may probably mislead others. However, we wish him success. The *spirit* in which he writes, is one required, perhaps, in these apathetic days.

Finden's Tableaux of the Affections; a series of Picturesque Illustrations of the Womanly Virtues. Edited by Mary Russell Mitford. Tilt.

THE plates of this volume, though still overcharged with sentiment and prettiness, in place of that feeling which pervades legitimate works of art,—appear to us more carefully finished than those of last year. Among the best groups are, 'The Greek Wife,' and 'The Novice,' both from Mr. Perring's designs. As regards the letter-press, Miss Mitford has acted wisely in giving the poetical portion of her book a greater prominence and space than has hitherto been customary. There are few capable of writing such stories as 'The Buccaneer,' and 'The Cartel,' who would have been content to exhibit so self-denying a good taste. We must, however, rest content with a general acknowledgment of the literary merit of the volume, as we wish to make some extracts from Miss Barrett's 'Romance of the Page.' Thus it begins:—

A knight upon a battle-steed,
And a page on a steed beside,
From the holy war in Palestine
As slow and thoughtful ride,
As each were a palmer, and told for bread
The dew of the eventide.

"O young Page," said the knight,
"A noble page art thou;
And fearing not to steep in blood
The curls upon thy brow
Anon in the tent, and anon in the fight,
Didst ward me a mortal blow?"

"O brave Knight," said the page,
"While since talked we
In tent and field; and then we talked
Of the deadly chivalry:—
But I have not a breath of that battle-rage
To breathe betwixt grass and tree!"

"Our friends are far behind;
The calm is very new;
Our steeds, with slow grass-muffled hoofs,
Tread deep the shadows through;
And from leaf to leaf the soul o' the wind
Is sliding with the dew.

"Twice, when a pause was won,
I heard my mother pray!
I heard, Sir Knight, the prayer for me,
Wherein she passed away:
And I know the Heavens are leaning down,
To hear what I shall say!"

The page spoke calm and high
As of no mean degree;
Perhaps he felt in nature's broad
Full heart, his own was free!
And the knight looked up to his lifted eye,
Then answered smilingly:—

"Sir Page, I pray your grace;
Certes, I meant not so
To cross your pastoral mood, Sir Page,
With the crook of the battle-bow:
But a knight may speak of a lady's face,
If the grasses die or grow!"

"And this I meant to say,—
My lady's face shall shine,
As lady's faces use, to see
My page from Palestine;
Or, speak she fair or prank she gay,
She is no lady of mine!"

"And this I meant to fear—
Her bower may suit thee ill;
For, sooth, in that same field and tent,
Thy talk was very still;
And fitter thine hand for my knightly spear,
Than thy tongue for my lady's will."

Slowly and thankfully
The young page bowed his head;
His large eyes seemed to muse a smile,
Until he blushed instead:
And I ween no lady in her bower
Could blush more sudden-red!
"Sir Knight, the bower of thy lady
Will suit me well," he said.

Beati, beati, mortui!
From the convent on the sea,
Which they pass not very nigh,
Swells the dirge as clear and high,
As over brake and over lea
Bodily the wind did carry
The great altar of St. Mary,
And the fifty tapers burning o'er it,
And the Lady Abbess dead before it,
And the nuns she yester-week did bless,
Chanting with their steady breath,
Faintly chanting,—because less
They think upon the dead than death!
Beati, beati, mortui!
Now they wander back—away—
The uplands will not let them stay
To dark the western sun—
Mortui!—away at last,
Or ere the page's blush is past!
And the knight heard all, and the page heard none.

The page then tremulously questions his master as to the history of his marriage, and the latter replies but coldly. He had been compelled to wed from a sense of honour—he had wedded his bride in a dark chamber, and parted from her at the altar's foot, without seeing her face. Then the ballad continues:—

"My Page, my Page, what grieves thee so,
That the tears run down thy face?"
"Alas! what if my own sister
Was in thy lady's case!
But she lay down the silks she wore,
And followed him she wed before,
Disguised as his true servant,
To the very battle-place."

And wept the page, and laughed the knight,
A gay laugh laughed he:
"Well done it were for thy sister,
But not for my lady!
No woman bright, my loves requite,
Unwomaned if she be."

The page wept not—he smiled cold—
"Some wisdoms may declare
That womanhood is proved best
By golden brooch and glossy vest,
The mincing ladies wear.
Yet almost is it proved as well,
By truth,—or by despair."

No more he smiled, no more he wept,
But passionate he spake—
"Oh womanly she prayed in tent,
When none beside did wake!
Oh womanly she paled in fight,
For one beloved's sake!
And her little hand defiled with blood,
Her tender tears of womanhood,
Most woman-pure did make!"

"Well done it were for thy sister,—
Thou tellest well her tale;
But for my lady she shall pray
I the kirk of Nydersdale—

No dread for me, but love for me
Shall make my lady pale—
No casque shall hide her woman's tear—
It shall have room to trickle clear
Behind her woman's veil."

"But what if she mistook thy mind,
And followed thee to strife;
Then kneeling asked thee for love,
As Paynins ask for life?"
"I would forgive; and evermore
Would love her as my servitor,
But little as my wife."

"Look up—there is a small bright cloud
Alone amid the skies!
So high, so pure, and so apart
A woman's glory lies."
The page looked up,—the cloud was sheen—
A sadder cloud did rush, I ween,
Betwixt it and his eyes.

The lord and his disguised page, ride onward,
till the latter perceiving an enemy near at hand,
whom his master does not see, finds an excuse,
and loiters behind. Thus closes the ballad:—

He clenched his hands, as if to hold
His soul's great agony—
"Have I renounced my womanhood,
For wifehood unto thee?
And is this the last last look of thine
That ever I shall see?"

"Yet God thee save,—and mayst thou have
A lady to thy mind—
More woman-proud, not faithfuller,
Than one thou leav'st behind!
And God me take with Him to dwell,—
For Him I cannot love too well,
As I have loved my kind."

She looketh up in earth's despair,
The hopeful Heavens to seek—
There floateth still the little cloud,
Whereof her loved did speak!
How bright the little cloud appears!
Her eyelids fall upon the tears,
And the tears fall down her cheek.

* * * * *
The stroke of hoof, the flash of steel—
The Paynins round her coming!
The sound and sight have made her calm,
False page, but truthful woman:
She stands amid them all unmoved—
The heart once broken by the loved,
Is strong toward the foe-man.

"Ho! Christian Page! art keeping sheep,
From pouring wine cups, resting?"
"I keep my master's noble name,
For warring, not for feasting.
And if that hero Sir Hubert were,
My master brave, my master dear,
Ye would not stay to question."

"Where is thy master, scornful Page,
That we may seize and bind him?"
"Now search the lea and search the wood,
And see if ye can find him!
Nathless, as hath been often tried,
Your Paynin heroes faster ride
Before him than behind him."

"Give smoother answers, lying Page,
Or perish in the lying."
"I trow, an if the warrior brand
Beside my feet, were in my hand,
Twere better at replying."
They cursed her deep, they smote her low,
They cleft her golden ringlets through,—
The loving is the dying!

She felt the scimitar gleam down,
And met it from beneath
With smile more bright in victory
Than any steel from sheath,—
Which glanced across her lip serene,
Most like the spirit-flash between
The darks of life and death!

Ingenico ingenico!
From the convent on the sea!
As over wood and over lea,
Bodily the wind did carry
The great altar of St. Mary,
And the fifty tapers paling o'er it,
And the Lady Abbess stark before it,
And the weary nuns with hearts that faintly
Beat along their voices saintly.

Ingenico ingenico!
That dirge for Abbess laid in shroud,
Sweepeth o'er the shroudless dead
With the dew upon her head,
All as sad, if not as loud,
Ingenico ingenico!
Is ever a lament begun
By mourner underneath the sun,
Which, ere it end, will suit but one?

Besides this, which seems to us one of the most beautiful things from a woman's hand which has appeared for many a day, there are poems by Mr. John R. Chorley, Mr. Kenyon, and the author of 'Provence and the Rhone.' We can only further add, that Miss Mitford's

prose is pleasantly varied by a contribution from one who has been some time missing from the world of fact or fiction—we mean, Amelia Opie.

Vitruvius on Architecture.—[*Vitruvii de Architecturâ, &c.*] Edited by L. Marini. 4 vols. folio. Rome. London: Barthès & Lowell.

No author has more benefited by the critical care and discrimination which has characterised the later reprints of classical works than Vitruvius. Gottlieb Schneider was the first to do him something like justice. Simon Stratico followed, and, in a superb edition in eight quarto volumes, carried improvement still further. The Chevalier Marini, a Roman nobleman, now undertook a complete edition of the Latin text, and as guides in clearing up obscurities and to ensure general accuracy, he resolved to refer to MSS., to the context, to ancient writers, to antique buildings, and to the principles of the art: five unexceptionable sources, from which he might derive authority. The Vatican library, as nearest to his hand, was first examined for materials. Here he found eighteen manuscripts, varying in date, apparently from the ninth to the sixteenth century. The one numbered 1504, and called that of the Queen, as having belonged to Christina Queen of Sweden, was adopted by the Marquis, it being of the oldest date,—that is, of the latter end of the eighth, or beginning of the ninth century. He had it transcribed, and collated word for word with the other seventeen copies; and compared also with those in the Chigi, Corsini, and Barberini libraries. The labour of such a minute investigation and comparison must have been enormous; and will appear the more extraordinary, when we find that he also examined word for word the editions of Jocondus, Philander, Galiani, Schneider, and Poleni. The necessity for such minute examination will be obvious on reflection. Cicero complains, even in his time, of the errors of copyists. If, then, little reliance could be placed upon their accuracy in the golden age of Latinity, the reader may judge how much caution is necessary in adopting as authority copies, the oldest of which is of the eighth century. Indeed, errors, great and small, of omission and of commission, were unavoidable; but in addition to these corruptions, which the text received in common with other manuscripts from the negligence and ignorance of transcribers, we must, in this instance, consider the abstruse nature of the subject, the technical terms used, the fact, that the art and science of which the Roman architect treats, was, in degree, lost or obsolete, and the variety of sciences to which reference is made: we shall then cease to wonder that Vitruvius has been hitherto little understood. In fact, until the researches of our own countrymen among the antiquities of Greece had brought to light the only true illustrations of the orders and temples, and the discovery of Pompeii had opened another source of confirmatory evidence, the principles of our author could not be intelligibly explained: hence, it has been reserved for the present age, by patient research, and a reference to the only authentic sources, to vindicate the work of Vitruvius from the aspersions to which the ignorance and incompetence of critics had subjected it. Another disadvantage also has prevailed in respect to our author; for it has never yet occurred that any editor, purely literary, has from his previous pursuits been adequately fitted, by a study of architecture and a knowledge of Greek antiquities, to comprehend the full meaning of Vitruvius,—until Mr. Wilkins, from his early studies in classical literature and an intimate acquaintance with the rich treasures of Grecian art, united the qualities essentially necessary to a translator and illustrator

of this treatise. Jocundus, Philander, Galiani, Schneider, and Poleni, were men of letters, and not architects; and although Daniel Barbaro sought to supply the deficiency by calling in the powerful aid of Palladio, yet their ignorance of Greek examples still rendered the combination incomplete; not to mention their blind adherence to the corrupt edition of Jocundus.

Having premised these general remarks, we shall now proceed to a more immediate examination of the work itself. It opens with—which will perhaps startle our sober readers—a dedication to the Almighty, in these words: "To the eternal fountain of all wisdom, God, the best and greatest, from whose will whatever is good hath proceeded, doth proceed, will proceed, this work, begun and finished under his guidance and help, Luigi Marini dedicates for ever; that that, which has been derived from him alone, may to him return." Five dissertations on the life of Vitruvius, on the work itself, on the codices, and on the editions and translations, together with the first five books of the treatise, occupy the first volume. The second contains the remaining five books of the text. In the third volume are the various readings of the MSS, and commentators, the celebrated Compendium of the anonymous author, and the indexes. The fourth volume is completely filled with plates. The text is accompanied with notes, explaining those new readings which have been adopted, and also by illustrative notes, explaining the obscure terms or passages of the original. We should have preferred having the genuine text of the most approved codex entire, and the emendations, additions or alterations deemed desirable, in notes. It would then have possessed greater weight and authority, and the reader would have been left at liberty to admit or reject, as he might think proper, the corrections proposed. We have collated several of the questionable passages with other authorities, and we are not satisfied that some of the variations were necessary or are judicious; but as the Editor frankly states the alterations introduced, the reader can judge for himself.

It is particularly gratifying to the English reader to see the honourable position occupied by his countrymen in the list of those quoted by Marini, as having contributed to clear up many of the difficulties which abounded in his treatise. Wheeler, Stuart, Revett, Chandler, Leake, Donaldson, J. Woods, and Sir William Gell, as commentators on peculiar passages, and Newton, Wilkins, and Gwilt, as translators, have their just merits duly appreciated by the editor; and many of the plates are taken from the works of these authors. We are glad to perceive that he has adopted the more wholesome method of illustrating the principles of Vitruvius by antique monuments themselves, rather than by diagrams and compositions derived from the imagination of the designer. The buildings of the ancients are the best confirmation of the principles which they propounded; and the frequent reference of Vitruvius to existing edifices is an unquestionable evidence that he wished to derive authority from them alone. The *questiones vesatæ* of the "Scamilli impares," and of the Echean vases, Marini has left much where he found them; but he has cleared certain doubtful points in connexion with doorways and theatres, although he is somewhat loose in his notions of Greek monuments, in not considering the theatres of Pompeii, Tauromenium, and Athens, as works of the Romans rather than of the Greeks. Nor do we think that the restorer of the Roman house has so well understood his subject as might have been expected, from the facilities now offered by the ruins of Pompeii, and the able disquisition on that subject by Mazois. The text, however, is admirably illustrated

plates, which represent mosaics, ceilings and painted walls of Pompeii. In brief, we acknowledge that nothing which unwearied patience and a liberal outlay could have accomplished seems wanting. The skill of the architect, deeply versed in all the theoretical and practical lore of his art, and intimately conversant with the monuments of ancient Greece and Rome, is now alone required to vindicate the character of Vitruvius; and we hope that Mons. Huyot, who some twenty years since travelled in Egypt and Greece with the special view of illustrating him, by measuring and delineating the monuments to which the ancient classic refers, will not much longer delay the publication of the valuable documents which he possesses, and thus perfect the labours of Marini, whose recent decease leaves us to regret the loss of one of the ablest editors and commentators of Vitruvius.

The Arabian Nights' Entertainments: with Copious Notes by E. W. Lane.

[Second Notice.]

WE now intend, according to promise, to make a selection from Mr. Lane's valuable and interesting Notes.

On the Privacy of Arab Dwellings.

"In a palace, or large house, there is generally a wide bench of stone, or a wooden sofa, within the outer door, for the accommodation of the door-keeper and other servants. The entrance-passage leads to an open court, and for the sake of preventing persons at the entrance, or a little within it, from seeing into the court, it usually has two turnings. We may, therefore, understand the motive of the King in seating himself in the place here described to have been a desire that he might not, if discovered, be supposed to be prying impertinently into the interior of the palace. Respect for the privacy of another's house is a point that is deemed of so much importance that it is insisted upon in the Kur-ân, in these words:—'O ye who have become believers, enter not any houses, besides your own houses, until ye shall have asked leave, and saluted their inhabitants; this will be better for you: peradventure ye will be admonished. And if ye find not in them any person, enter them not, until leave be granted you; and if it be said unto you, Return, then do ye return; this will be more decent for you; and God knoweth what ye do. But it shall be no crime in you that ye enter uninhabited houses wherein ye may find a convenience.' When a visitor finds the door open, and no servant below, he usually claps his hands as a signal for some person to come to him; striking the palm of his left hand with the fingers of the right: and even when leave has been granted him to enter, it is customary for him, if he has to ascend to an upper apartment, to repeat several times some ejaculation, such as 'Permission!' or, 'O Protector!' (that is, 'O protecting God!') as he goes up, in order that any female of the family, who may chance to be in the way, may have notice of his approach, and either retire or veil herself. Sometimes the servant who precedes him does this in his stead."

On Wine, in Illustration of Arab Carousals.

"The prohibition of wine, or, rather, of fermented and intoxicating liquors, being one of the most remarkable and important points of the Mohammedan religion, it might be imagined that the frequent stories in this work, describing parties of Muslims as habitually indulging in the use of forbidden beverages, are scandalous misrepresentations of Arab manners and customs. There are, however, many similar anecdotes interspersed in the works of Arab historians, which (though many of them are probably untrue in their application to particular individuals) could not have been offered to the public by such writers if they were not of a nature consistent with the customs of a considerable class of the Arab nation.

"In investigating this subject, it is necessary, in the first place, to state, that there is a kind of wine which Muslims are permitted to drink. It is properly called 'nebeedh' (a name which is now given

to prohibited kinds of wine), and is generally prepared by putting dry grapes, or dry dates, in water, to extract their sweetness, and suffering the liquor to ferment slightly, until it acquires a little sharpness or pungency. The Prophet himself was in the habit of drinking wine of this kind, which was prepared for him in the first part of the night; he drank it on the first and second days following; but if any remained on the morning of the third day, he either gave it to his servants or ordered it to be poured out upon the ground. Such beverages have, therefore, been drunk by the strictest of his followers; and Ibn Khaldoun strongly argues that nebeedh thus prepared from dates was the kind of wine used by the Khaleefehs Hâroon Er-Rasheed and El-Ma-moon, and several other eminent men, who have been commonly accused of habitually and publicly indulging in debauches of wine properly so called; that is, of inebriating liquors.

"Nebeedh, prepared from raisins, is commonly sold in Arab towns, under the name of 'zebeeh,' which signifies 'raisins.' This I have often drunk in Cairo; but never could perceive that it was in the slightest degree fermented. Other beverages, to which the name of 'nebeedh' has been applied (though, like zebeeh, no longer called by that name), are also sold in Arab towns. The most common of these is an infusion of licorice, and called by the name of the root, 'erk-soos.' The nebeedh of dates is sold in Cairo with the dates themselves in the liquor; and in like manner is that of figs. Under the same appellation of 'nebeedh' have been classed the different kinds of beer now commonly called 'boozeh,' which have been mentioned in former pages. Opium, hemp, &c. are now more frequently used by the Muslims to induce intoxication or exhilaration. The young leaves of the hemp are generally used alone, or mixed with tobacco, for smoking; and the capsules, without the seeds, enter into the composition of several intoxicating conserves. Some remarks upon this subject have been inserted in a former note.

"By my own experience I am but little qualified to pronounce an opinion respecting the prevalence of drinking wine among the Arabs; for, never drinking it myself, I had little opportunity of observing others do so during my residence among Muslims. I judge, therefore, from the conversations and writings of Arabs, which justify me in asserting that the practice of drinking wine in private, and by select parties, is far from being uncommon among modern Muslims, though certainly more so than it was before the introduction of tobacco into the East, in the beginning of the seventeenth century of our era; for this herb, being in a slight degree exhilarating, and at the same time soothing, and unattended by the injurious effects that result from wine, is a sufficient luxury to many who, without it, would have recourse to intoxicating beverages merely to pass away hours of idleness. The use of coffee, too, which became common in Egypt, Syria, and other countries beside Arabia, a century earlier than tobacco, doubtless tended to render the habit of drinking wine less general. That it was adopted as a substitute for wine appears even from its name, 'kahweh,' an old Arabic term for wine; whence the Turkish 'kahveh,' the Italian 'caffè,' and our 'coffee.' • • •

"One of my friends, who enjoys a high reputation, ranking among the most distinguished of the 'Ulama of Cairo, is well known to his intimate acquaintances as frequently indulging in the use of forbidden beverages with a few select associates. I disturbed him and his companions by an evening visit on one of these occasions, and was kept waiting within the street-door while the guests quickly removed everything that would give me any indication of the manner in which they had been employed; for the announcement of my (assumed) name, and their knowledge of my abstemious character, completely disconcerted them. I found them, however, in the best humour. They had contrived, it appeared, to fill with wine a china bottle, of the kind used at that season (winter) for water; and when any one of them asked the servant for water, this bottle was brought to him; but when I made the same demand, my host told me that there was a bottle of water on the sill of the window behind that part of the decan upon which I was seated. The evening passed away very pleasantly, and I should not have known how unwelcome

was my intrusion had not one of the guests with whom I was intimately acquainted, in walking part of the way home with me, explained to me the whole occurrence. There was with us a third person, who, thinking that my antipathy to wine was feigned, asked me to stop at his house on my way, and take a cup of 'white coffee,' by which he meant brandy.

"Another of my Muslim acquaintances in Cairo I frequently met at the house of a mutual friend, where, though he was in most respects very bigoted, he was in the habit of indulging in wine. For some time he refrained from this gratification when I was present; but at length my presence became so irksome to him, that he ventured to enter into an argument with me on the subject of the prohibition. The only answer I could give to his question, 'Why is wine forbidden?'—was in the words of the Kur-án, 'Because it is the source of more evil than profit.' This suited his purpose, as I intended it should; and he asked, 'What evil results from it?' I answered, 'Intoxication and quarrels, &c.'—Then, said he, 'if a man take not enough to intoxicate him there is no harm;'—and, finding that I acquiesced by silence, he added, 'I am in the habit of taking a little; but never enough to intoxicate. Boy, bring me a glass.'—He was the only Muslim, however, whom I have heard to argue against the absolute interdiction of inebriating liquors."

On Fruits and Flowers.

"The most common and esteemed fruits in the countries inhabited by the Arabs may here be mentioned.

"The date deserves the first place. The Prophet's favourite fruits were fresh dates and water-melons; and he ate them both together. 'Honour,' said he, 'your paternal aunt, the date-palm; for she was created of the earth of which Adam was formed.' It is said that God hath given this tree as a peculiar favour to the Muslims; that He hath decreed all the date-palms in the world to them, and they have accordingly conquered every country in which these trees are found; and all are said to have derived their origin from the Hejaz. The palm-tree has several well-known properties that render it an emblem of a human being; among which are these; that if the head be cut off, the tree dies; and if a branch be cut off, another does not grow in its place. Dates are preserved in a moist state by being merely pressed together in a basket or skin, and thus prepared are called 'ajweh.' There are many varieties of this fruit. The pith or heart of the palm is esteemed for its delicate flavour. The water-melon, from what has been said of it above, ought to be ranked next; and it really merits this distinction. 'Whoso eateth,' said the Prophet, 'a mouthful of water-melon, God writeth for him a thousand good works, and cancelleth a thousand evil works, and raiseth him a thousand degrees; for it came from Paradise;'—and again, 'The water-melon is food and drink, acid and alkali, and a support of life,' &c. The varieties of this fruit are very numerous. The banana is a delicious fruit. The Prophet pronounced the banana-tree to be the only thing on earth that resembles a thing in Paradise; because it bears fruit both in winter and summer. The pomegranate is another celebrated fruit. Every pomegranate, according to the Prophet, contains a fecundating seed from Paradise. The other most common and esteemed fruits are the following;—the apple, pear, quince, apricot, peach, fig, sycamore-jug, grape, lote, jujube, plum, walnut, almond, hazel-nut, pistachio-nut, orange, Seville orange, lime and lemon, citron, mulberry, olive, and sugar-cane.

"Though the Arabs are far from being remarkable for exhibiting taste in the planning of their gardens, they are passionately fond of flowers, and especially of the rose.—The Khaleefeh El-Mutawekkil monopolized roses for his own enjoyment; saying, 'I am the King of Sultans, and the rose is the king of sweet-scented flowers; therefore each of us is most worthy of the other for a companion.' The rose, in his time, was seen nowhere but in his palace: during the season of this flower he wore rose-coloured clothes; and his carpets, &c. were sprinkled with rose-water.

"An anecdote may be added to show the estimation of the rose in the mind of an Arab. It is said

that Rowh Ibn Hâtîm, the governor of the province of Northern Africa, was sitting one day, with a female slave, in an apartment of his palace, when a eunuch brought him a jar full of red and white roses, which a man had offered as a present. He ordered the eunuch to fill the jar with silver in return; but his concubine said, 'O my lord, thou hast not acted equitably towards the man; for his present to thee is of two colours, red and white.' The Emeer replied, 'Thou hast said truly;' and gave orders to fill the jar for him with silver and gold (dirhems and deenars) intermixed.—Some persons preserve roses during the whole of the year, in the following manner. They take a number of rose-buds, and fill with them a new earthen jar, and, after closing its mouth with mud, so as to render it impervious to the air, bury it in the earth. Whenever they want a few roses, they take out some of these buds, which they find unaltered, sprinkle a little water upon them, and leave them for a short time in the air, when they open, and appear as if just gathered. * * * Roses are announced for sale in the streets of Cairo by the cry of 'The rose was a thorn: from the sweat of the Prophet it blossomed!' in allusion to a miracle recorded of Mohammed. 'When I was taken up into heaven,' said the Prophet, 'some of my sweat fell upon the earth, and from it sprang the rose; and whoever would smell my scent, let him smell the rose.' In another tradition it is said, 'The white rose was created from my sweat on the night of the Mearaj; and the red rose, from the sweat of Jabrael; and the yellow rose, from the sweat of El-Burâk.' The Persians take especial delight in roses; sometimes spreading them as carpets or beds on which to sit or recline in their revellings. But there is a flower pronounced more excellent than the rose; that of the Egyptian privet, or *Lawsonia inermis*. Mohammed said, 'The chief of the sweet-scented flowers of this world and of the next is the fighiyeh;' and this was his favourite flower. I approve of his taste; for this flower, which grows in clusters somewhat like those of the lilac, has a most delicious fragrance. But, on account of discrepancies in different traditions, a Muslim may, with a clear conscience, prefer either of the two flowers next mentioned. The Prophet said of the violet, 'The excellence of the extract of violets, above all other extracts, is as the excellence of me above all the rest of the creation: it is cold in summer, and hot in winter;' and, in another tradition, 'The excellence of the violet is as the excellence of el-Islâm above all other religions.' A delicious sherbet is made of a conserve of sugar and violet-flowers. The myrtle is the rival of the violet. 'Adam,' said the Prophet, 'fell down from Paradise with three things: the myrtle, which is the chief of sweet-scented flowers in this world; an ear of wheat, which is the chief of all kinds of food in this world; and pressed dates, which are the chief of the fruits of this world.' The anemone was monopolized for his own enjoyment by Noamân Ibn El-Mundhir (King of El-Heereh, and contemporary of Mohammed), as the rose was afterwards by El-Mutawekkil.

Another flower much admired and celebrated in the East is the gilliflower. There are three principal kinds; the most esteemed is the yellow, or golden-coloured, which has a delicious scent both by night and day; the next, the purple, and other dark kinds, which have a scent only in the night; the least esteemed, the white, which has no scent. The yellow gilliflower is an emblem of a neglected lover. The narcissus is very highly esteemed. Galen says, 'He who has two cakes of bread, let him dispose of one of them for some flowers of the narcissus; for bread is the food of the body, and the narcissus is the food of the soul.' Hippocrates, too, gave a similar opinion. The following flowers complete the list of those celebrated as most appropriate to add to the delights of wine:—the jasmine, eglantine, Seville-orange-flower, lily, sweet-basil, wild thyme, bupththalmum, chamomile, nenuphar, lotus, pomegranate-flower, poppy, ketmia, crocus or saffron, safflower, flax, the blossoms of different kinds of bean, and the almond. A sprig of Oriental willow adds much to the charms of a bunch of flowers, being the favourite symbol of a graceful female."

We hope to find room for a few more extracts.

List of New Books.—The Diadem, a Book for the Boudoir, edited by Miss S. H. Sheridan, 4to. 21s. 6d. morocco. —Jennings's Landscape Annual, 1839, 'Portugal,' 8vo. 21s. morocco. —Caunter's and Daniell's Oriental Annual, 1839, 8vo. 21s. morocco. —Heath's Keepsake, 1839, 8vo. 21s. morocco. —Watts's (Mrs.) Juvenile Pocket Library, 6s. plates. —Friendship's Offering, 1839, 12s. morocco. —Forget-Me-Not, 1839, 12s. morocco. —Henshall's Select Illustrated Topography of Thirty Miles around London, royal 8vo. 15s. bd. —The Unity of Disease, by Samuel Dickson, M.D. 8vo. 9s. bds. —The Female Mentor, or Select Conversations, edited by Mrs. E. H. Cox, 3rd edit. 12mo. 6s. cl. —Brett's Principal Liturgies used in the Celebration of the Holy Eucharist, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl. —Thornton's Family Prayers, 8th edit. 12mo. 3s. cl. —The Bishop of Chester's Exposition of St. John, 8vo. new edit. 9s. bds. —Abbott's Hoary-head and the Valleys Below, royal 32mo. 2s. 6d. cl. —Faming Thoughts, by C. Elizabeth, 2nd edit. 6s. 6d. cl. —The Youthful Sufferer Rejoicing, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl. —Tomlinson's Student's Manual of Natural Philosophy, royal 12mo. 10s. 6d. —Pali Annals, Turnour's Mahawarso, Vol. 1. 4to. 30s. cl. —Carperter's Apostolical Harmony of the Gospels, 8vo. 14s. cl. —Lingard's History of England, Vol. VIII. 6s. cl. —Freckleton's Outlines of General Pathology, royal 12mo. 7s. cl. —London's Hortus Lignosus Londinensis, 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl. —Nicholson's Practical Masonry, new edit. royal 8vo. 12s. cl. —Bett's New School Atlas, 14s. 16s. and 18s. hf. bd. —German for Beginners, by W. Wittich, 2nd edit. 12mo. 3s. cl. —Smith's Latin Exercises for Beginners, 12mo. 3s. cl. —Ferguson's Deciphera ex Metamorphoseon, with English Notes, 18mo. 2s. 6d. bd. —Carr's Homonymy Lingue Latine, 2nd edit. 12mo. 3s. cl. —Smallfield's English Punctuation, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl. —Sopwith's Treatise on Isometrical Drawing, 8vo. 2nd edit. 16s. cl. —Morton's Surgical Anatomy of the Perineum, royal 8vo. 6s. plain. 7s. 6d. coloured. —Dowling's Practice of the Superior Courts, 12mo. 8s. cl. —Tye's Map of the London and Southampton Railway, 1s. and 1s. 6d. —Leithart's Practical Observations on Mineral Veins, 8vo. 5s. bds. —Combination, by C. Elizabeth, 18mo. 2s. cl. —Saints no Fools, 18mo. 2s. cl. —Short Stories, by C. Elizabeth, 2 vols. 32mo. 2s. 6d. cl. —Description of Stephenson's Locomotive Engine, 4to. 21s. cl.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—This day is published, price 6s. 6d., DR. TAYLOR'S New Work. ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE, and CONFIRMATIONS OF SACRED HISTORY, from the EGYPTIAN MONUMENTS. The volume is illustrated by Ninety-three Engravings. C. Tilt, London.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PELL RECORDS.

OUR readers will, no doubt, remember the obligations we are all under to Mr. Devon, for his 'Issues of the Exchequer.' (See *Athen.* Nos. 453, and 503, &c.) Such documents are the life-blood of history: they not only offer the most authentic information as to many important facts and circumstances unknown before, but throw the light of truth on others which, from ignorance or prejudice, may have been misrepresented, and often furnish, incidentally, many curious particulars of manners and customs now obsolete and forgotten. It was interesting, too, as we observed in our notice of Mr. Devon's last volume, to see how perfectly these records illustrate, not merely the manners of the age, but of our monarchs, and generally confirm the popular and received opinion as to their characters. Thus, gifts of copes and dalmaticæ, wax-lights and altar-cloths, figure conspicuously in the accounts of Henry the Third; payments to judges, transcribers of public records, &c., in those of his son and successor; while in those of Edward the Third, we read, in every page, of money issued for the expenses of tournaments, for prizes to victors, &c. The government, however, content with having directed public attention to the nature and character of these records, has decided to discontinue the publication; and Mr. Devon, who had made preparations for publishing a volume relating to Charles the First and Second, and including the Commonwealth, has most obligingly offered such papers as he had transcribed, for our use. The collection before us extends from 1625 to 1629, but we have a few extracts of an earlier and a later period. We shall make our selections generally with reference to subjects, so as to mass together those of a like nature; but our first is a solitary document. It is a full and particular account of the cost of getting up and performing what Gifford calls a "humorous trifle." In proof, however, of our assertion, how the personal tastes and habits of our monarchs peep out in these documents, we may observe, that if both dates and names were omitted, no informed reader could hesitate to refer it to the reign of James the First:—

The bill of Account of the hole charges of the Queen's Maske at Christmas, 1610.
Imprints to Mr. Inigo Johnes, as appeareth by £. s. d.
his bill 238 10 6
Item to Mr. Confesse, upon his bill for the 12 foolles 16 6 6
Item to his taylor for making the suits, as appeareth by his bill 8 0 0

Item for 120 yards of fustian to lyne their coats, at 10d. the yard	£. s. d.
Item for 37 ounces of copper lace, at 18d. the ounce, and 6 ounces at 20d. the ounce, used for the 11 preestes gowns and hoods, with shoues and scarfs	7 0 4
Item for 24 yards of riband to beare their lutes, at 12d. the yard, and one dozen at 2d. the yard	1 8 0
Item to the taylor for making those gowns and hoods	4 0 0
Item to the 11 preests to buye their silke stockings and shoues, at 2s. a peece	22 0 0
Item for 3 yards of flesh colliored satten for Cupid's coat and hose, at 14s. the yard	2 2 0
Item for 26 yards of callico to lyne the preestes hoods, at 20d. the yard	2 3 4
Item to the taylor for making and furnishing of Cupid's suite with lace and puffs	1 10 0
Suma.....	£308 14 3
Rewards to the persons employed in the Maske	
Imprimis to Mr. Benjamin Johnson, for his invention	40 0 0
Item to Mr. Inigo Johnes, for his paynes and invention	40 0 0
Item to Mr. Alfonso, for making the songs	20 0 0
Item to Mr. Johnson, for setting the songs to the lutes	5 0 0
Item to Thomas Lupo, for setting the dances to the violins	5 0 0
Item to Mr. Confesse, for teaching all the dances to Mr. Bocham, for teaching the ladies the footing of 2 dances	20 0 0
To the 12 musiciens, that were preestes, that songe and played	24 0 0
Item to the 12 other lutes that suplied, and with flutes	12 0 0
Item to the 10 violences that continually practized to the Queen	20 0 0
Item to four more that were added at the Maske to 15 musiciens that played to the puges and fooles	20 0 0
Item to 13 hoboyes and sackbutts	10 0 0
Item to 5 boys, that is, 3 Graces, Sphynks, and Cupid	10 0 0
Item to the 12 fooles that danced	12 0 0
Suma.....	£292 0 0
Disburs..... Suma totalis is.....	600 14 3
Receipt..... Whereof there is received	400 0 0
Remaines } So the wardrobe being not yet discharged, there remains to be allowed	200 14 3

There was received from the King's wardrobe of Sir Roger Aston, Knight, over and above the foresaid sume of 600*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*

(Signed) T. Suffolke, E. Worcester.

Imprimis of severall collected taffite, for 10 fooles and 3 Graces, 52*s.* 4*d.* at 17*s.* the ell 44 8 3 || Item of crimson taffite, for the 11 preestes, amounting to 55 ells, and Mr. Confesse his coat, being in the number at 17*s.* the ell | 46 15 0 |
Item of Matched Satten, for the preestes hoods and gorgetts, 26 yards 3 quarters, at 15*s.* the yard	19 19 9
Item of taffite sarsett, for scarfs to girde their gownds, being 18 ells, at 8*s.* the ell	7 4 0
Suma.....	£118 7 0

Memorandum, that this last sum of 118*l.* 7*s.* is to be allowed to Sir Roger Aston, Knight, over and above the foresaid sume of 600*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*

(Signed) T. Suffolke, E. Worcester.

We shall now proceed to the reign of Charles the First; and our first selection will have reference to art and artists. One or two of the extracts were given heretofore by Mr. Devon, in the Preface to his first volume, as specimens of the nature of the documents.

"By order dated 20th June, 1626.—To Daniel Mittens, His Majesty's picture drawer, the sum of 120*l.*, in full satisfaction for a copy of Titian's great Venus, by him made and delivered in at Whitehall.

"By order dated 18th November, 1626.—To Nicholas Breott, a French graver, the sum of 100*l.*, due to him for providing sundry particulars, by him bought by His Majesty's commandment, needful and necessary for the making of stamps to stamp certain pieces of largess of gold and silver, made in memory of His Majesty's coronation, as also for his labour and painstaking in making and graving certain punsons for the shaping of His Majesty's picture, and the other device upon the said pieces of largess; and likewise for the making of a little signet for His Majesty, remaining in his own custody.

"By order dated 8th of November, 1627.—To Daniel Mittens, His Majesty's painter, the sum of 100*l.*, &c., for three pictures by him made for His Majesty's use.

"By order dated 9th March, 1628.—Unto Goret Van Hanthorst and Cornelius Vroom, painters, the sums following, for so much due unto them for work done for His Majesty, and for sundry pictures—viz. to the said Van Hanthorst the sum of 420*l.*, and to the said Vroom the sum of 80*l.*, without account, &c.

"By order dated 12th March, 1628.—Unto Philipp Burlamachi, the sum of 1,500*l.*, imprest upon his account, for certain statues by him delivered to

His Majesty, for which His Majesty hath bargained and contracted with him to pay him the said sum.

"By order dated the 23rd of March, 1629.—To Endymion Porter, Esq., one of the groomes of His Majesty's bed-chamber, the sum of 78*l.*, for one picture of the story of Reynoldo and Amida, bought by him of Monsieur Vandick, of Antwerpe, and delivered to His Majesty without account, &c.

"By order dated 15th July, 1629.—Unto Daniel Mittens, painter, as well 120*l.* for a great picture of His Majesty, and a picture of the queen and the dwarf; and 20*l.* in part of 95*l.* for a picture of Queen Mary, and a small picture of Prince Henry, made by him for His Majesty.

"By order dated 3rd of August, 1629.—After my hartly commendations, whereas His Majesty hath made a contract and bargain with Daniel Rye for certain pictures and statues, for the which he is to pay unto the said Daniel the sum of 11,500*l.*, and hath given order for the preparing of a privy seal for the said sum unto Phillip Burlamachi, or to such others as he shall appoint. Now, forasmuch as the said privy seal is not yet passed, and that it present occasion for the issuing and paying of 1000*l.* to Pompeo Callendrin, the assign of Phillip Burlamachi, upon that account, these are to pray and require you to draw up an order for the issuing of 1000*l.* unto the said Pompeo, until the aforesaid privy seal can be procured, which shall be effected with all possible speed that may be, and for so doing this shall be your warrant. So I rest your very loving friend, R. Weston. Nov. 20, 1629.—To my very loving friend, Sir Robert Rye, Knight, Auditor of His Majesty's Receipt, &c.

"By order dated 25th November, 1629.—To Richard Greenburie, the sum of 100*l.*, for so much due to him for goulding of divers of the frames of His Majesty's pictures at Whitehall."

We now jump to the years 1635, 6, and 7.

"By order, 26th June, 1635.—To Hubrecht Sœur, the sum of 270*l.* for these several pieces by him made and delivered by His Majesty's command—viz. the image of His Majesty's own head, in brass, for the town of Portsmouth, at the rate of 50*l.*; and one other like image, in brass, sent to Ireland, at the like rate of 50*l.*; one other of Seneca's head, in brass, at the rate of 30*l.*; the image of the head of Marcellus, at the rate of 30*l.*; the statue of Mercurius, in brass, at the rate of 100*l.*; and a bust of Nero's head, in marble, at the rate of 10*l.*, amounting in the whole to 270*l.*

"Further payments of 280*l.* for a great statue, in brass, of Hercules holding a child in his arm, and for the buying and bringing over for His Majesty's use, the 'mould of the figure Laocoon.'

"100*l.* to Sir Fra^s Kynaston, Regent of the house in Comon Garden, common called 'Museum Minerve,' being for the furtherance of the studies and exercises of the youth of this kingdom.

"1636.—John Van Belcambe, in part of 300*l.*, for disbursement, work, and pains, in making several pictures of the French King and Queen, and divers other great personages in France, by His Majesty's special command, 200*l.*

"1636.—Francis Cleyné (or Cleque), in full of 483*l.*, for drawing sundry pictures and other services, by His Majesty's command, 283*l.*

"1636.—Nicholas Cross, gent., of free gift, for copying pictures in Spain, 110*l.*

"May, 1637.—Sir Peter Reubens, Knight, in full satisfaction for certain pictures by him sold to His Majesty, 3,000*l.*

"Aug. 1637.—Sir Anthony Vandike, Knight, in part of 1,200*l.*, for certain pictures by him delivered to His Majesty's use, 900*l.*

"May, 1637.—Hubrecht le Sœur, for the statue of Cleopatra, in brass, which he hath delivered unto His Majesty, 200*l.*

"Aug. 1637.—More to him, in part of 720*l.*, for divers brass heads, statues, and images, by him made and delivered unto His Majesty, 300*l.*

"July, 1637.—Arthur Hopton, Esq., late agent in Spain, in full of 691*l.* 5*s.*, by him paid to Michael de la Croix, painter, by His Majesty's command, 313*l.* 5*s.*

What follows, has generally some reference to the personal expenditure of the monarch. We confess, we can find no trace among these documents of that "economy" which Hume tells us was among the "especial" virtues of Charles. It is very true, that

his father left him encumbered with debts, and that some of the payments are for things supplied to James; but this fact only made prudence a matter of more urgent necessity; and, considering the embarrassment of his Exchequer, and the consequent sale of crown lands and peerages, with forced loans, ship-money, and other disreputable expedients to raise money to which he had recourse, we think some of these costly baubles might have been dispensed with. Such Issues, however, tend to show how it was that Charles was so early and so constantly perplexed for money. The following entries of some of the payments for jewellery occur within eighteen months:—On the 25th of March, 1626, there is an order to pay Sir John Eyre 2,000*l.*, "the price of a diamond of the weight of twelve carattes," given by his late Majesty to the French Ambassador. On the 17th of April, to John Aston, His Majesty's goldsmith, 110*l.*, in part of 3,053*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, [on the 26th July, 1628, this debt had increased, or another been incurred, to the amount of 6,866*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*] for gold and silver plate bought for His Majesty's use, and for chains of gold, medals, and other things, given to ambassadors. On 19th of May, 200*l.* to the Duke of Buckingham, "for a chain of gold provided by His Majesty's direction, and sent by His Majesty as a present to a Dutch captain." On the 25th of May, to "the Lady Theodocia Dudley, wife to Edward Lord Dudley, 500*l.*, in part of 1,700*l.*, due unto her for a rich diamond, sold and delivered for His Majesty's use." On the 3rd of June, to Dame Elizabeth Moreton, widow of Sir Albert Moreton, "the sum of 800*l.*, in part of 2,000*l.*, in full satisfaction of and for a fair diamond ring, bought by His Majesty of her, and bestowed upon the ambassador lately employed from the King of Sweden; as also the sum of 400*l.*, in full satisfaction of and for a fair jewel, set with many diamonds, bought of her, and bestowed upon the ambassador lately employed from the elector of Brandenburg." On the 20th of September, "to Sir Maurice Abbott, 2,000*l.*, in part of 4,000*l.*, in full payment and satisfaction of the sum of 8,000*l.*, due to him for a diamond cut in fassets, and set in a collet," for His Majesty's use; the remaining 4,000*l.* "to be paid out of the money of the second payment of the portion of His Majesty's dearest consort." On the 29th of December, to Henry Garway, Esq., 2,000*l.*, for "one large, thick table diamond, set in a collet of gold, which he sold and delivered to His Majesty." On the 16th of January, to the Earl of Pembroke, late Lord Chamberlain, 6,400*l.*, in full of 8,400*l.*, "for sundry jewels, disposed of by him for His Majesty's service, according to such directions as he hath received from His Majesty." On the 12th of June, 1627, to Robert Hooke, goldsmith, 900*l.*, "for a garter and two Georges, which His Majesty hath sent to the Prince of Orange." On the 28th of August, to Charles Herbert, 1,000*l.*, "for a fair George, set full of diamonds, lately sold unto His Majesty." On the 3rd of September, to Sir Morrice Abbott 4,000*l.*, in further payment of the 8,000*l.*, due for the diamond cut in fassets, and set in a collet, before mentioned; and on the 4th of September, 2,000*l.*, in full payment. On the 6th of October, to Philip Jacobson, 300*l.*, "for a diamond hatband, bought of him by His Majesty;" and a further sum of 100*l.*, in full of 2,100*l.*, "for a jewel, bought of him by His Majesty, the same being a picture case of gold, set with seven great, and fourteen small diamonds, cut in fassets;" and on the same day, to Edward Sewster, goldsmith, 1,500*l.*, being "the price of a ring, with a fair table diamond," "which His Majesty did bestow upon His Majesty's dear consort Queen Mary's Bishop;" and to Philip Jacobson, jeweller, 3,480*l.*, "due unto him for jewels, by him delivered for his said late Majesty's service, and for a George, set with diamonds, and for a diamond, set in a ring of gold, likewise delivered for his said late Majesty's service, and for one great jewel, bought of him by His Majesty." And on the 27th of October, to the Earl of Pembroke, "400*l.*, in part of 2,000*l.*, residue of the sum of 10,000*l.*, in full satisfaction of a ring, bought by His Majesty of the Earl of Holland, and of other jewels, bought of Philip Jacobson, jeweller, and a jewel bought of William Rogers, goldsmith, amounting in the whole to the sum of 10,400*l.*" The following entry, though of a later date, has reference to jewels bought during this period.—"By order 1 July 1628,

to Henry Ellowes, 1,300*l.* for a bracelet which His Majesty bought of him, and bestowed upon his dearest consort the Queen, for a new year's gift, at Xmas, 1626."

Our next extracts will be miscellaneous. The reader must observe, that the new year then began on the 25th of March.

"Memorandum.—By order dated 13 February, 1625, and entered 17th February, containing the sum of 4,300*l.* 10*s.*, to John Caill, Treasurer General of His Majesty's dearest consort the Queen, in full of 8,300*l.* 10*s.*, to be taken to him and for His Majesty's dearest consort's use and service, being after the rate of 15,000*l.* per annum, which His Majesty is pleased to allow from such time as she arrived into this kingdom, which was at the Castle of Dover the 12th June last, 1625, until New Year's day next ensuing.

"By order dated 30th January, 1626.—To Alyce Thynne, or her assignees, the sum of 15*l.* 16*s.*, due unto her for the diets and lodging of Can O'Donnell and Hugh O'Rourke, two Irish gentlemen, who were detained and kept within this realm by His Majesty's special commandment. The same being in full satisfaction of all moneys due unto her from the said Can O'Donnell and Hugh O'Rourke, and in full discharge of all monies due or to be due unto them, upon their allowances of 100*l.* per annum, unto each of them.

"By order dated the 27th of February, 1626.—To Philip Burlamachi, merchant, the sum of 1000*l.*, to be by him made over unto Sir John Ashburnham, Knight, Master of the Household to His Majesty's dearest sister the Lady Elizabeth, Electrice Pallatine of the Rhine, for the defraying of the charges of Her household expenses for this present month of February, 1626; the said Burlamachi being to bring unto the Auditor of His Majesty's Receipt, acquittances under the hand of the said Sir John Ashburnham, testifying the receipt thereof.

"By order dated 12 April, 1626.—To Sir Robert Sherley, Knight, now residing with His Majesty as an Ambassador from the King of Persia, the sum of 600*l.*, to be taken to him in full payment and satisfaction of all manner of claimes and demands whatsoever, to be made for or in respect of the privie seal aforesaid, and his allowance of 40*l.* a week, payable by virtue thereof for his diet and entertainment, without accompt, imprest, or other charge to be sett upon him for the same.

"By order dated 16th April, 1626.—To Dodmore Cotton, Esq., one of the gentlemen of His Majesty's Privy Chamber, whom His Majesty hath resolved to send as His Ambassador unto the King of Persia, the sum of 500*l.*, which we think fit and necessary to impress unto him by way of advance upon his entertainment of 40*s.* by the day, the same to be defalked upon his said entertainment.

"By order dated 17th April, 1626.—To Dudley Carleton, Esq., the sum of 700*l.*, the same to be by him paid over unto Phillip de Crique, called La Roche, for His Majesty's secret service.

"By order dated 26th April, 1626.—To Sir Henry Vane and Sir Marmaduke Darrell, Knight, Coferers of His Majesty's Household, the sum of 300*l.*, in part of 1,000*l.* of the sum of 3,000*l.*, by way of imprest upon account for defraying the debts and expenses of the Duchess of Chevreux.

"By order dated 15th May, 1626.—To Sir Henry Vane and Sir Marmaduke Darrell, Knights, Coferers of His Majesty's Household, the sum of 255*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, in full of 555*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, by them disbursed for the defraying of the expenses of His Majesty's journey to Plymouth.

"By order dated 20th May, 1626.—To Sir Henry Vane and Sir Marmaduke Darrell, Knights, Coferers of His Majesty's Household, the sum of 1,000*l.*, in full of 4,000*l.* imprest towards the defraying of the diets and entertainments of the Duke of Chevreux, Marquis de Fiatt, and Monsieur de Villeain Cleres, late Ambassadors extraordinary from the French King.

"By order dated 22nd May, 1626.—To Simon Van Cranvelt, and Rubertha his daughter, the sum of 100*l.*, as of His Majesty's free gift and reward, in consideration of the attendance and science of John Van Cranvelt, deceased, son of the said Simon, who, by the procurement of Sir Dudley Carleton, Knight, Vice Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household, late Ambassador resident with the States of the

United Provinces in the Low Countries, did repair hither from those parts, and was employed by His Majesty for the making and working of fortifications within the kingdom until the time of his decease. The same to be paid without any account, imprest, or other charge to be set upon the said Simon Van Cranvelt, and Rubertha, or either of them, for the said sum or any part thereof.

"By order dated 22nd May, 1626.—To Sir John Bath, Knight, lately employed into the realm of Ireland for His Majesty's special affairs, the sum of 100*l.*, in part of 200*l.*, in reward for his charge and pains taken in that service, after the rate of 20*s.* per day.

"By order dated 26th May, 1626.—To Thomas Mynne, Esq., Knight Herbingier, the sum of 254*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in full satisfaction for his charges in receiving and entertaining of ambassadors from foreign parts, and for attendances at Dover and other removes upon His Majesty and the Queen, and attending the Parliament at Oxford, and for charges in taking up lodging in Westminster for the train of the Queen, and for other like services, without account, imprest, or other charge, to be set upon him, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, for the same.

"By order dated 1st June, 1626.—To John Stewart, of Coldingham in the Kingdom of Scotland, Esq., the sum of 50*l.*, as parcel of the sum of 5,000*l.*, granted to him freely and absolutely of free gift, without account, to be received and taken out of divers sums mentioned in a schedule due to His Majesty, being parcel of the sum of 821*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, being of the nature of the said debts paid into the receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer, appearing by a certificate thereof under the hands of Anthony Rouse, Esq., Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer, dated the 17th of December last, 1625; whereof already received 500*l.*

"By order dated 15th June, 1626.—To the Right Honorable the Earl of Montgome, Keeper of His Majesties Pallace of Westminster, as well the sum of 75*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, by him laid out in Saint James's Park and Spring Garden, for keeping and feeding His Majesties foreign beasts and fowls in his custody there for one whole year ended the last of March, 1625, appearing, by a book of the particulars thereof subscribed by his Lordship, and signed and allowed by me the Lord Treasurer, as also the sum of 136*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, by his Lordship likewise laid out in doing of sundry needfull reparations about the said Parke and Spring Garden for one whole year ended at the feast aforesaid, appearing, by a like book of the particulars thereof subscribed by the principal officers of the works, and signed and allowed as aforesaid.

"By order dated 4th July, 1626.—To Sir William Heyden, Knight, Lieutenant of His Majesty's Ordnance, the sum of 1,520*l.* for the charge of certain forged iron cases, with fire-work water mines and water petards, with boats to conduct fire engines under water, appointed to be made ready for His Majesty's present service, by warrant from the Duke of Buckingham and the Earl of Totness, appearing by an estimate thereof under the hands of the principal officers of the Ordnance.

"By order dated 25th July, 1626.—Unto Doctor Harvie the sum of 100*l.*, as of His Majesty's free gift, for his pains and attendance about the person of His Majesty's late dear father, of happy memory, in the time of his sickness.

"By order dated 1st August, 1626.—Unto Phillip Jacobson and others of London, merchants, the sum of 1662*l.* 10*s.* in full payment and satisfaction for the chests of Spanish royalls, amounting in sterling money to that sum brought out of Spain in a Scottish ship called the Gift of God, and seized to His Majesties use in the harbour of Dover, as goods belonging to the subjects of the King of Spaine, thereupon brought into the Mint into the Tower of London, and there coined, and the proceed thereof paid into the receipt of the Exchequer, and employed for His Majesty's service: which said three chests of royalls were consigned to the said Jacobson and others, as their proper goods, and they were the true and lawful proprietors thereof, and so adjudged by the Court of Admiraltie at Dover.

"By order dated 23rd August, 1626.—To Francisco Verellini the sum of 400*l.*, for defraying of the charges of the diets of the Duches of Tremoille and

her company, after the rate of 30*l.* by the day, to begin the 11th day of this instant August, according to a certificate thereof, under the hands of Sir Thomas Edmonds, Knight, Treasurer of His Majesties Household, and Sir John Suckling, Knight, Comptroller of the same.

"By order dated 18th October, 1646.—To Nicholas Briott, the sum of 100*l.*, appearing to be due and reasonable for his charge and pains in making and gravings His Majesty's Great Seal of England in silver, according to a pattern and model thereof by him made, and by His Majesty approved.

"By order dated 6th December, 1626.—To Edmond Tavernor, Esq., the sum of 400*l.*, to be disbursed by him for necessary provisions to be made and used in the maske of His Majesty's dearest consort, Queen Mary, shortly to be performed.

"By order dated 24th April, 1627.—To the Lord Soubize, Duke of Trontenay, and peer of France, the sum of 200*l.*, as parcel of his annuity or yearly pension of 1,200*l.*, payable monthly, during such term as he shall abide within this realm, or in His Majesty's service, and for such further time afterwards as His Majesty shall think fit to allow the same, and due for two months ended the 10th day of this present April, 1627.

"By order dated 25th April, 1627.—To Thomas Hooker, His Majesty's tennis court keeper, at His Majesty's house of Saint James's, the sum of 400*l.*, in part of 798*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, in full satisfaction for so much due unto him, as well for monies laid out by him for balls and other necessities about the said tennis court for His Majesty's use and service, as for money by His Majesty lost unto him at play there without account, &c.

"By order dated 28th April, 1627.—To Robert Wood, the sum of 239*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, in part of 439*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, for so much by him disbursed for his charge in a journey to the King of Poland and the Prince his son, to whom the late King James was pleased to send the said Robert Wood, with a present of six cormorants (over and above 60*l.* impressed to him towards the said charges), appearing by his bill of the particulars thereof, rated and allowed by the Earl of Pembroke, late Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household.

"By order dated 4th May, 1627.—To Ann Smith, the sum of 50*l.*, without account, &c., in full satisfaction of and for the price of a lute, by her sold to His Majesty's dearest consort, Queen Mary.

"By order dated 5th May, 1627.—To Captain Nathaniel Taylor, the sum of 200*l.*, in part of the arrear of the entertainment due to him for his employment as Lieutenant of the Ordnance, in the expedition to Cadz, being omitted in the list of the train of artillery for that service, &c. According to an order of His Majesty's Privy Council."

Here we must conclude for the present. These extracts tend to confirm Clarendon's assertion rather than Hume's, that the "bounty" of Charles, and "the many costly instances of his favour," bestowed on persons near him, tended, among other things, to exhaust the Exchequer.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

We have before us the October number of the *British and Foreign Review*. In our gossipings on the successive avatars of contemporary journalists, we have neither space, nor, in general, inclination, to criticize the critics. Our design in these brief notices is principally to make our readers acquainted with the matters which engage the literary world; and sometimes, perhaps, to seek an occasion for stimulating the public mind on some point of major interest to society at large, on which mankind needs a flapper. Within these limits, we find little to notice in the number now before us. The leading public subjects on which it treats are—the designs of Russia in the East,—Prussian religious affairs,—Belgian commerce,—French railroads, and (shall we add) Chateaubriand's version of Count Hilt's campaign! Among these articles we are inclined to assign our preference to the Belgian *exposé*, as at once the most important and the most clearly treated. The circumstance that Belgium,—so long the bloody arena of European contention,—has been converted into a focus of successful industry and human happiness, is perhaps the most flattering event that can be adduced

in behalf of modern diplomacy. It is a noble justification of the much-abused Protocolists, and the best reply that can be made to the calumniators of the Belgian revolution, and of free governments in general. But it is, above all, worthy of note, as a picture of society under an aspect, as rare as it is delightful to behold.

We may as well take this opportunity for redeeming our omission of all notice of the ninth number of the *Dublin Review*, which the state of our columns prevented our discussing at the time of its publication. On the first appearance of this journal, we expressed satisfaction at the establishing of a professed organ of Catholic opinion, and we are neither surprised nor dissatisfied at the sectarian direction given to its articles. We desire nothing better than that every thought which passeth through the human mind should become public property, and lie open to investigation. We are not therefore displeased to encounter in the present number a vigorous defence of the Roman church from the imputation of having persecuted the immortal Galileo. The paper is elaborate, ingenious, and, on some points, successful. For our own parts, indeed, we have long been aware of a wide difference between the private sentiments of the more eminent churchmen, in those days, and their conduct as a corporate body towards literature and philosophy. We can collect even from Drinkwater's memoir, of which the reviewer speaks with much bitterness, as wrongfully protestant, that Galileo was hated, imprudent, and provoking in his conduct of the controversy; that the heads of the church were disposed to shield him from the persecution of inferior spirits, as long as active measures of restraint could be avoided; and even that, in the end, their dealings with him might have been more cruel, without transcending the usages then established for the repression of hostile opinions. But this is a very different matter from an acquittal of the church as to its imputed assumption of infallibility in matters of philosophy; and in that particular, we must own the article to be, in our eyes, a failure. It is sufficient to peruse the terms of Galileo's sentence, to be convinced of the church's design to denounce the dogma itself, and to restrict its dissemination. With what degree of forbearance the then living depositories of the church's power treated the individual—whether or no, in the intimacy of their own consciences, they believed his discovery to be philosophically true, and, believing it, either regarded it as a matter of indifference, or as a dangerous innovation, are questions now of very inferior importance to the world. Neither, as Protestants, does it much concern us, to know whether the Copernican theory was regarded by the Catholic hierarchy as an heresy or no. The great, the all-important question is, the public pretension of that body to make their will the standard of universal truth; and, under the plea of maintaining the unity of the church, to assume a control over the currency of human thought. On this point, we should desire, not only that the Catholic church, but that all established churches, could stand acquitted; but history is an unbending material, and men's minds are thoroughly made up on that point. It is sufficient, however, that the past is past—another spirit is abroad in these times; and we are well disposed to consider the reviewer's effort to whitewash the prosecutors of Galileo as a repudiation of the principle of persecution, rather than as an attempt to throw dust into the eyes of Protestant Europe, regarding the real spirit of that transaction.

The library of the late Von Reuss, who was for many years director of the library at Göttingen, and was the author of the well known 'Algemeines Repertorium'—a voluminous classed index to the memoirs of learned societies, and all literary or scientific periodicals—has been given by his representatives to the University of Tübingen, on condition that it shall be kept apart, and named after its founder. It consists of about 7000 volumes, chiefly relating to literary history. The library of the University of Tübingen has of late years increased so rapidly, both from donations of books, and the augmentation of its funds, that it may be now accounted one of the most important public libraries in Germany. The same University has secured the services of Ewald, the celebrated Orientalist, and one of the proscribed seven of Göttingen. After a resi-

dence of some months in England, chiefly at Oxford, he has at length taken possession of his chair at Tübingen, and commenced a course of lectures on the Sanscrit language. His fellow sufferer, the still more celebrated Jacob Grimm, now occupies the same apartment in Cassel, in which he commenced, twenty years ago, that work on the grammar of the German language, to which he owes his fame. The address of the Hessian estates to their government, in behalf of the brothers Grimm, has failed of success, so that they are suffered to remain conspicuous examples of the incompatibility of principles and place.

The Emperor Nicholas, in return for the freedom of the city of Berlin voted him by the municipality, has founded an hospital in the Prussian capital for the reception of decayed citizens, to be called the Hospital of St. Nicholas.

It is said, that Professor Steinheil, of Munich, has made great progress in the invention of electrical telegraphs. His mode of forming the elements of telegraphic language is, by the combinations, two by two, of small bells, of different tones, which are rung by the electrical apparatus. Communications made in this way can hardly escape even the most negligent observer. But the Professor has bethought him also of a method of recording the communications in a permanent manner, by the punctures of fine needles on a sheet of paper, moved by the same apparatus. In this way he can communicate about six words, without abbreviation, per minute, and with scarcely any possibility of mistake; distance, we presume, is of little account in the transmission of intelligence by electricity. The liberality of the King of Bavaria has enabled the Professor to continue his interesting experiments on the railroad between Nuremberg and Furth.

It has been decided, in consequence, we believe, of the difficulty of engaging an efficient corps within any reasonable limits, that there shall be no *Opera Buffa* this winter. There is something else wanted besides a company, to contribute to the success of such an establishment—namely, a new composer; Mozart, Rossini, and Donizetti, are better heard at the Great House in the Haymarket; and Ricci and Coppola, &c.—very dwarfs among the minnows—have too small an amount of merit and interest, for their works to fit the calibre of a nut-shell theatre.

FINE ARTS

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS is the busy season for the Annuals, and works of a higher character come forth grudgingly. One of the most important which has lately appeared, is *Cramer Revoking his Recantation*, painted by F. P. Stephanoff, and engraved by James Egan. It would be strange indeed, if all trace were lost, even in this more masculine and ambitious picture, of the predilections of the artist,—as manifested in his mannerism, his endless display of lace and velvet and feathers, audacious lovers, drowsy duennas, and saucy pages: accordingly, we could, if it were our cue, point out defects of a like character, the consequence of a long habit of indulging in such affectations; but, we had rather stimulate him to fresh exertion in the right path, and shall, therefore, merely commend the general grouping of the picture, the breadth of its effects from the judicious management of its lights and shadows, and the earnest expression of many of the spectators. It is reasonably well engraved; and, in these days of controversy, will, we have no doubt, be welcome.—M. Steuben's *Bonaparte at Waterloo*, engraved by Mrs. W. H. Simmons, maintains the artist's reputation as one of the best existing painters of battles. There may be too much melo-dramatic action in the figures falling and shouting around "*le petit caporal*;" but this redundancy of gesticulation, besides being national, was, perhaps, necessary by way of contrast to the gloomy and motionless silence of the principal figure—with his lowering brow and compressed lips—a faint index of mighty passions at work within. The engraving does credit to the skill of hand and artistic feeling of the lady by whom it has been completed: the etching, it seems, was the work of her husband.—Mr. Scanlan has published an exceedingly clever tinted outline of *Beauty and Star*, two of Her Majesty's state-coach horses, which have respectively reached the ripe ages of twenty-three and twenty-seven years.—From

horses to equestrian statues, the transition is natural. Mr. Wallace, in a lithograph, suggests *A Style for the Equestrian Statue of the Duke of Wellington*, placing our general, who bestrides his rampant charger in the helmet and trappings of an Achilles, at the foot of the steps which descend from the York column into the Park. Now, to have the effigy of our hero thus overlooked, would, we think, be productive of two-fold mischief, by making the monument to his glories a secondary object of interest, and thus placing the respectable column in question among the category of "tall bullies," upon whom satirists love to exercise their wits.—The best print of the Coronation which we have yet seen—the only one, indeed, which aspires to any correctness of proportion as well as of arrangement—is Mr. Newcombe's *Interior of the Choir of Westminster Abbey*, engraved in mezzotint by Mr. G. Saunders. The distance between the Throne of Homage and the steps by which the platform, where it stood, was ascended, has, perhaps, been a little increased for the sake of effect—otherwise, the view, in which the spectator may be supposed to occupy the chair of the Speaker of the House of Commons—with the entire gorgeous pageant before him—seems to us at once perfect and picturesque. The sovereign lady of that brilliant day appears again before us, a victim to portraiture. In Mr. Lane's delicate profile, delicately engraved by Thomson, the features are at once exaggerated, enlarged, and sharpened.—Mr. Stewart, whose work Mr. Reynolds has engraved, has placed her in a chair of state, attended by two ladies in waiting. His likeness of Her Majesty is insipid and characterless, and her supporters are not to be recognized.—Those of our country readers who may not have had an opportunity of seeing the Baynders, will be glad to hear that a lithograph, by Miss Clarke, has appeared. It represents them as grouped together in the poignant dance. Our present labour closes with two more portraits, a faithful lithograph of *Mr. Crasse*, by Mr. Weld Taylor, after Mr. Frederick Lane's drawing, and Mr. Harland's somewhat formal half-length of the *Rev. H. Stebbing*, engraved in mezzotint by Mr. Reynolds—a good likeness, however, of a very worthy man.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

DRURY LANE.

This Evening, *THE MAID OF PALAISEAU*; after which a *DIVERTISSEMENT*; and *THE BRIGAND*. Monday, a Chivalric Spectacle, entitled *CHARLEMAGNE*, in which Mr. Ducrow will appear.

COVENT GARDEN.

This Evening, *THE TEMPEST*; with a New Petite Comedy, called *JEALOUSY*; and *THE QUAKER*. On Monday, *HAMLET*; and *THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO*. Tuesday, *THE TEMPEST*. Wednesday, *THE LADY OF LYONS*; with other Entertainments. Thursday, *OTHELLO*; and other Entertainments.

DRURY LANE.—'The Maid of Palaiseau,' an adaptation of the well-known 'Gazza Ladrà,' was given at this house on Saturday. The original *libretto*, always an absurd one, was certainly not mended in the translation:—while the exceeding perfectness of the cast, in the recent performances of the Opera by the Italian company, must render any new distribution, however cleverly done, comparatively feeble. In one respect, however, the English has the advantage over the foreign performance: that exquisite duet, 'Ebben per mia memoria,'—one of the gems of the opera—always omitted of late years at Her Majesty's Theatre, is given at Drury Lane.

COVENT GARDEN.—The restoration of the 'Tempest' is one of the most welcome vindications of Shakespeare, for which we are indebted to Mr. Macready; for fouler usage not even 'Lear' and 'Richard the Third' have received at the hands of the theatre; not only has it been subjected to the Procrustean operation of the clippers of the wings of genius, but they must needs engraft on the mutilations their own silly conceits. The toleration of such gratuitous impertinence can only be explained by the indifference of play-house audiences to the literature of the stage; four-fifths of those who have hitherto seen the 'Tempest' were, in all probability, ignorant of any other text. The 'Tempest,' as a piece of dramatic construction, is perhaps the most perfect example of the preservation of the unities of time and place; the whole action takes place on the island,

and is consecutive from first to last. We are no sticklers for the dramatic unities, in the abstract; but it is impossible not to feel and admire the effect produced by the close coherence and instant progress of events in the performance. To this, as well as to the beauty of the poetry, the imaginative character of the scenes and incidents, and the variety and originality of the leading characters, is to be ascribed the charm that belongs to this fine dramatic romance, which is a model of construction for play-wrights of spectacle—we say “of construction,” because that is the only imitable point. The scenic effects in the representation of the ‘Tempest’ at Covent Garden, are well worthy of the present state of stage mechanism. The opening scene is a fine animated picture—or series of pictures, rather—of a storm at sea, from the first flashes of lightning, and upheaving of the billows, to the final catastrophe of the wreck. The wild and desert scenery of the island, the rocks and caves tinted with the hues of enchantment, and the visions, and transformations, are well managed, and harmonize so as to produce the effect of a whole. The strange and sweet noises, as if the atmosphere were musical, are so indicated, that the songs of *Ariel* seem the natural language of a spirit of the island; the apparitions and vanishings of the “delicate Ariel” are also well contrived; she cleaves the air as if it were her proper element,

And only *par complaisance* touches the ground.

Miss P. Horton looks, acts, and sings the part delightfully. Some of the fine music of Purcell is lost by the restoration of the text—more, perhaps, than need be, and too much by all that is withheld. Mr. Macready's *Prospero* is impressive by its reality; we see, not a mere enchanter, but a sage accustomed to command, and who, raised by station and knowledge above his fellows, seems to exercise his “so potent art” as if it were a pastime; the tenderness he infused into the character gave a human heart to the mystic personage, and supplied the link of sympathy for his wrongs; in the scenes with *Miranda* we saw only the fond father and the devoted daughter. The way in which he speaks the fine passage beginning “The cloud-capped towers,” proves the superiority of a natural and simple delivery to the most pompous declamation; it fell on the ear as if *Prospero* had then first conceived the idea. Miss H. Faucit and Mr. Anderson make a very proper pair of lovers, and the other characters are well represented. Harley and Bartley are comical enough in the parts of *Trinculo* and *Stephano*, and G. Bennett looks a very savage monster of the satyr tribe—anything but “fish-like” in aspect—and gives due emphasis to the imprecations. *Caliban*, however, is hardly to be personated, any more than *Ariel*.

At the OLYMPIC, in addition to revivals of favourite burlettas, a translation from the French, called ‘The Printer’s Devil,’ has been produced, in which Keeley personates a poor printer, who denounces himself as the author of a political pamphlet in order to get the reward, and finds, to his horror, that he has got to refund the amount in the shape of a penalty, in addition to imprisonment in the Bastille. The fun is wholly composed by Keeley, who makes the audience *set up* many laughs, and the faces of the audience *pull repeated proofs* of his mirth-exciting humour.

MISCELLANEA

Spermatic Animalcules in Plants.—Some years ago, Professor Unger announced his discovery of animalcules of the genus *Fibrio*, in what are called the anthers of a moss, belonging to the genus *Sphagnum*. Recently, M. Meyen, Professor of Vegetable Anatomy at Berlin, has met with the same phenomenon in the so-called anthers of *Chara*, *Marchantia polymorpha*, and *Hypnum argenteum*. He describes the animalcules as contained singly in the interior of the mucilaginous cells of those bodies. When the little animal is completely formed, the partitions between the cells disappear, and the creatures are then seen, rolled up spirally, and packed along the sides of the pollen-thread. The membrane bursts upon the application of water, when the animalcules are set free, and their large head is carried forward, curving and bending, while the slender tail remains adherent to the pollen-thread. Eventually, they become entirely free, unroll, and swim about in the water, the

tail foremost. This latter is very slender, twice or three as long as the head, and is described as having a rapid and most curious motion. In some cases, the tail is so transparent, as to be hardly visible; but it is stained yellow by the application of iodine, which kills the animalcule, but reveals its structure. At the meeting of the Institute when these facts were mentioned, Baron Humboldt, who was present, stated, that he and M. Müller, the Professor of Anatomy at Berlin, had witnessed the phenomena described by Professor Meyen, and that the movements of the animalcules appeared to them analogous to those of many infusoria.

The Suspension Bridge at Freyburg, the longest in the world, was completed and thrown open in 1834. The engineer who constructed it is M. Chaley, of Lyons. Its dimensions, compared with those of the Menai bridge, are as follows:—

	Length.	Elevation.	Breadth.
Freyburg	930ft.	174ft.	20ft.
Menai	580	130	25

It is supported on four cables of iron wire, each containing 1056 wires, the united strength of which is capable of supporting three times the weight which the bridge will ever be likely to bear, or three times the weight of two rows of waggons, extending entirely across it. The cables enter the ground on each side obliquely for a considerable distance, and are then carried down vertical shafts cut in the rock, and filled with masonry, through which they pass, being attached at the extremity to enormous blocks of stone. The materials of which it is composed are almost exclusively Swiss; the iron came from Berne, the limestone masonry from the quarries of the Jura, the woodwork from the forest of Freyburg; the workmen were, with the exception of one man, natives who had never seen such a bridge before. It was completed in three years, at an expense of about 600,000*fr.* (25,000*l.* sterling).—*Hand-book for Switzerland.*

Sweden.—The Swedish government has recently published a military map, in which are figured the works of public utility, commenced, continued or finished under the reign of the present king, Charles-Jean Bernadotte. There are fifteen canals, eight ports and piers, eight roads, nine lines of defence, the expense of which has amounted to 77,177,995*fr.*, all furnished (without borrowing) by the royal treasury.

Fermentation an act of Vegetation.—M. Turpin has lately published his observations upon certain phenomena, which he considers sufficient to show, that the act of fermentation, concerning which chemists have been so much embarrassed, is owing to the rapid development of infusorial plants. He states, that all yeast, of whatever description, derives its origin from the separation from organic tissue, whether animal or vegetable, of spherical particles of extreme minuteness, which particles, after a certain time, rise to the surface of the fluids in which they are immersed, and there germinate. Their germination is said to be caused by a certain amount of heat, and by contact with atmospheric air. The carbonic acid obtained by fermentation is ascribed to the infusorial plants. M. Turpin considers the act of adding yeast to liquids, when fermentation is languid, as equivalent to sowing millions of seeds in a favourable soil. He calls the yeast plant of beer *Torula cerevisia*: he considers each infusion to have its peculiar plant, and he names the whole race of such beings *Levurians*. No doubt the yeast of beer consists of minute molecular matter, the particles of which are globular; and that those particles produce, from their sides, other particles like themselves, which eventually separate from the parent, but we do not know that they are *therefore* plants.

Maclura.—The North American dioecious tree named *Maclura aurantiaca*, is now growing in France, both male and female, and flowers in the Luxembourg garden, in the royal establishment at Neuilly, and at Avignon: its wood is said to be elastic, it is beautifully veined, of a deep yellow, a fine grain, and takes a beautiful polish. Numerous experiments have proved that its leaves are perfect substitutes for those of the mulberry, for the nourishment of silkworms, making it a desirable object for cultivation, as it does not suffer from the severest cold, and flourishes even in a poor soil. The fruits are not edible, but the roots yield a fine yellow dye.

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